The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIII.......NO. 6976. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1874. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE MATCH TAX AND LEGAL TENDERS.

COST OF COLLECTING CUSTOMS—THE CASE OF MR. SMITH, OF THE INDIAN BUREAU —THE REVENUE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The discussion of the bills relating to taxation and the currency will hardly begin as soon as Wednesday and Thursday of this week, although the bills have been made special orders for the days named respectively. The vote on the West Virginia cases will, it is expected, be taken to-morrow. The Army Appropriation bill is then entitled to precedence, as it has been the special order, to the exclusion of all other orders, for about eighteen days. It is expected that the debate on the Army bill will occupy several days. If action upon it is not taken by Wednesday it will come up as unfinished business, and displace the bill for the repeal of the tax upon matches and the bill legalizing the $44,000,000 reserve. It is quite probable, therefore, that the general debate upon finance and taxation may not begin before the last of the week, and it may be postponed until next week. The Committee on Ways and Means have matured nothing except the bill already reported.

CUSTOMS EXPENSES.

The Subcommittee of the Committee on Ways and Means spent Saturday in examining into the Customs service, with a view of considering the possibility of a reduction in the cost of the collection of the Customs revenue. The committee find, however, that the argument in favor of the maintenance of a considerable force at the small Custom-houses on the Atlantic seaboard, to prevent smuggling, is a strong one, but they are of the opinion that the general force of these offices can be very considerably reduced.

INDIAN COMMISSIONER SMITH.

The special commission to investigate the charges made against Commissioner Smith of the Indian Bureau, by William Welch, of Philadelphia, is expected to finish the investigation and report during this week. Two of the Commissioners, Messrs. Jones and Smith, have just returned from Philadelphia, where they went two or three days ago to make a final effort to obtain the testimony of Mr. Welch. He had refused to appear before the commission on the ground that the commission, not having power to compel the attendance of witnesses, could not make a full and fair investigation. Mr. Welch himself prepared the charges against Commissioner Smith. He made himself, as it were, the prosecutor in the case. He has, however, made no statement to the commission on his own knowledge or belief, nor has he furnished the name of a single witness to substantiate the charges which he brought. Nor has he in the slightest manner aided the commission in getting at the truth. It was deemed best that a part of the commission should visit Philadelphia in order that Mr. Welch might have every convenience and facility for presenting his statement. As in other instances where attempts to obtain his testimony have been made, this last effort was entirely unsuccessful. The nature of the report to be made is not disclosed, but to those outside the commission who are acquainted with the most of the facts, it looks as if Mr. Welch would fare worse than the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

THE WEST VIRGINIA CONGRESSMEN.

It has been supposed that an entire settlement of the West Virginia contested elections would result from the action of the House in determining which, if either, of the two elections of August and October last is legal and valid. The vote to-morrow or next day will decide between the two elections, and if the decision is that either of them is a valid election, there will still remain to determine the rights of the individual claimants. If the House should declare that there was no legal election for members of Congress held in West Virginia last Fall, that of course will settle the whole case, and leave nothing more for the House to do with the pending contest. It seems to be pretty generally held among the lawyers of the House that the proper and legal day for the election of members of Congress was the 22d day of August. It is not at all safe to predict absolutely that the House will so vote, but it seems probable. In that event there will be no doubt about the admission of Judge Davis to his seat, and Mr. Hereford will, of course, retain that which he now holds. The canvass between Davis and Wilson in the First District was fairly and thoroughly conducted. A full vote was polled, and Davis received a decisive, though not large, majority. If the election is decided to have been held on a legal day Wilson cannot, and probably will not, undertake to continue any contest. In Judge Hogan's district the case is different. In the August election no regularly-nominated candidates were run, and both the Democratic and Republican conventions failed to make nominations. Judge Hogan claims that this was because the convention could not agree upon candidates on account of the number of competitors. The other side claim, on the contrary, that they made no nominations on the ground that no legal election could be held on the 22d day of August. At any rate, Hogan ran as an independent self-nominated candidate, and was practically without opposition chosen at that election. In several of the counties, however, no vote was returned for him. He claims that votes were cast, but were purposely withheld. The contestant, on the other side, Mr. Marten, maintains that no votes were cast for members of Congress in those counties, and that it was not understood by the people of the district generally that a Congressman could be elected on that day. Mr. Marten had a very similar experience in October. No Republican ran, and he was elected without opposition. It is clear that no fair expression of the people of the Second District has been obtained as to the person they wished to represent them in Congress. A majority of the committee are in favor of having the case from this district, at least, recommitted, unless the decision of the House should be that no valid election has been held in West Virginia. It is generally believed, however, that if the August election is declared legal, Hogan will ultimately be admitted. If the election was lawfully held in August, then law and equity unite in sustaining the claims of Hereford and Davis. There is no probability whatever that the House will hold that the October election was lawful.

RECEIPTS FROM INTERNAL REVENUE AND CUSTOMS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue estimates the receipts for the current month at from $9,000,000 to $9,500,000. The Customs revenue receipts, which were the last to feel the effect of the panic, were, for last month, $10,000,000 in gold. It is expected that this month they will amount to $12,000,000, and that the receipts in February will be even greater. There is, however, a great difference between the receipts for this month and for January of last year. The reduction is not all incidental to the panic, as there would have been considerable decrease in the revenue, owing to the reduction made in the tariff last year.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

The Foreign Relations Committee of the House has been for some time working on a bill to reorganize the Consular service of the United States. The bill will be ready and reported in a few days, and will be printed some time during the present week. One of the provisions of the bill raises the consulate at Yokohama, to which Gen. Van Buren has just been nominated, to a Consulate General.

A SLANDER STOPPED.

The New-York *Herald*, in one of its numerous attacks upon the Treasury Department, states that a superb establishment is maintained for the benefit of the First Assistant Secretary, while there is no such officer. But it may be stated that neither of the Assistant Secretaries uses horses belonging to the Government. Mr. Hartley has neither horse nor carriage, nor does he use any belonging to the department. Mr. Sawyer keeps a very modest carriage, with a single horse, which he owns, and all the expenses of which are paid by himself.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

William M. Evarts and David Dudley Field will represent the claims of the insurance companies upon the Geneva award before the House Committee on the Judiciary Tuesday next.

GEN. SHERIDAN ON THE REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

Gen. Sheridan is in the city. He has come to lay his views before the Military Committee in regard to the reduction of the army, and to explain generally the disposition and use of the troops under his command. He will also incidentally give a statement of his views concerning the management of the Indian affairs.

THE PROBABILITIES OF ADJOURNMENT.

Congressmen are already beginning to speculate concerning the possibility of an adjournment on May 1. They argue that, now that the House has assumed such a position as regards retrenchment, no bills taking money from the Treasury can possibly command attention from Congress at this session, except the ordinary necessary appropriation bills. There will consequently be few subjects which, with this limitation, can claim the time of Congress. The reduction of salaries, and the consequent necessity of increased economy on the part of the less wealthy Congressmen, is also regarded as an important element in considering the probability of an early adjournment.

THE RECORDS OF THE WILKES EXPEDITION.

The Library Committee have been engaged in the consideration of matters touching the publication of the two or three remaining volumes of the Wilkes expedition, for which an appropriation was made two years ago. About half of the appropriation has been expended, and the remaining volumes are yet far from ready for publication. Some decisive action will probably be recommended.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT FOR THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Col. Boudinot, of the Cherokee Nation, for himself and, as he claims, a large number of the intelligent class of the Cherokees, Choctaws, and Chickasaws, will soon petition Congress for the immediate organization of the Indian Territory. He asserts that the protest against a Territorial Government recently presented by Congressman Shanks, in behalf of Indian delegates, is not founded on good reason or truth. While the protest assumes that the passage of a Territorial bill will impair the right of the Indian tribes to self-government, Col. Boudinot points to the ninth section of the bill pending before the Indian Committee which expressly guarantees such right, and shows that there is not a syllable in the whole bill which justifies such an apprehension. The proviso to this ninth section reads as follows: "Provided, That nothing in this section, or in any other section of this act, shall be so construed as to in any wise interfere with or annul their present tribal organization or respective legislatures or judiciaries, or the rights, laws, and privileges or customs of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, Seminole, and Cherokee Nations respectively." The protest argues that the government contemplated by the treaties of 1866 has been in operation for four years, and that, therefore, any legislation by Congress is unnecessary. This statement Col. Boudinot emphatically denies. A grand council has met for four years, but nothing whatever has been accomplished toward a Government; no court has been established, no Constitution adopted for the Territory, no laws enacted—nothing has been done except to meet once or twice a year and draw the amount appropriated by Congress. The treaties all provide for the organization of United States Courts and for a Government for the better administration of justice in the Territory; this the grand council has not done, and this the bill contemplates doing. As to the grand council saving anything to the General Government by preserving peace among the Indians of the plains, Col. Boudinot asserts that such a statement is a mere assumption, and that the council has not saved the Government a dollar. Whatever improvement there may be in the department of the wild Indians is due to the wise administration of President Grant. It is contended that the protest is a gross reflection upon the integrity of the President where it appeals to Congress "not to yield to the pressure of railroad corporations," for the President has repeatedly recommended Congress to organize the Indian Territory, and to assert that Congress would yield to the pressure of railroad corporations, by carrying out the recommendations of the President and the provisions of the treaties, is an insult to the intelligence of Congress and a reflection upon the honesty of the Executive.

THE FRIGATE BROOKLYN.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—The United States frigate Brooklyn was hauled down to the Compass Station on Saturday, and will sail for Key West, probably on Monday. She has lost several of her crew by desertion. Two drafts of men left the receiving-ship Ohio on Saturday bound for Key West and Panama. By these drafts, and the draft of 300 men for the frigate Brooklyn, there are now only fifty men, exclusive of officers, on board the Ohio.

EXPLOSION OF A LOCOMOTIVE.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 25.—A locomotive on the Greenville Railroad exploded last night, sixty miles above Columbia, killing the engineer, John Lane, and mortally wounding the colored fireman.

THE EDGAR STEWART.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 25.—The filibuster steamer Edgar Stewart was taken on the Marine railway yesterday to be caulked and newly coppered. It is stated that she will be thoroughly repaired within ten days, when she will make a trial trip down the bay.

GAS EXPLOSION.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—The dwelling occupied by C. H. Brown and family, on Warwick street, was badly shattered last evening by an explosion of gas in the basement. Mr. Brown, who was looking for the leak with a lighted lamp, received severe injuries.

CONNECTICUT POLITICS.

THE CONDITION OF THE TWO PARTIES.

PROBABLE CANDIDATES ON THE REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET—THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND ITS LEADERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Saturday, Jan. 24, 1874.

In my last letter to THE TIMES mention was made of a rumor that there was a strong probability of the declination of Hon. Henry B. Harrison, of New-Haven, to accept the nomination of the Republican Party for Governor. I am satisfied now that it was only a rumor. It is possible that Mr. Harrison, when his name was first mentioned, supposed that other candidates would be proposed, and rather than have his friends enter into a contest over the nomination he would prefer retirement. But the fact was very soon developed that the entire Republican press of the State, representing substantially the views of the whole party, was very decidedly in favor of his candidacy, and that not a single other candidate was even suggested. He could not very well resist such a unanimous and cordial indorsement, and now no doubt is felt that he will lead the party, and lead it, too, in a victorious contest. I have never known in a political campaign here a more enthusiastic demand for the nomination of a candidate for Governor where a new man was to be taken up, and it is a very gratifying acknowledgment of the high personal character and political integrity, as well as of the exceptional ability, of the gentleman who is thus favored. Mr. Harrison is in the prime of life, being fifty-one years of age, though he looks to be ten years younger. He is a native of New-Haven, and was graduated at Yale in 1846. Adopting the profession of the law, he rapidly rose to prominence, and for many years has been recognized as one of the foremost lawyers in the State. His political convictions have always been decided. At the birth of the Republican Party in Connecticut in 1856, he was its first candidate for Lieutenant Governor. In 1866 he was prominently named for the Governorship, upon the retirement of Gov. Buckingham, but withdrew. Last year he represented New-Haven in the Lower House of the Legislature. There is no doubt that the convention soon to assemble will place him in nomination by acclamation.

The assurance of Mr. Harrison's acceptance has led several newspapers this week to present the name of the Hon. John T. Waite, of Norwich, as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and the popular sentiment seems to run that way altogether. There is very little doubt of his nomination if he will consent to go upon the ticket, and it is my impression that he will. He is a lawyer of ability, and has had an extensive legislative experience. Being one year president *pro tem.* of the Senate he would bring to the position of presiding officer of that body ample experience. Mr. Waite is an own cousin to the newly-appointed Chief Justice.

The rest of the ticket will be made up with some reference to locality claims, as is usually the case. It may be taken for granted, probably, that Hon. David P. Nichols, of Danbury, will be nominated for State Treasurer, a position he has filled with great fidelity to every interest. This will leave a Secretary of State and a Controller to be nominated. The former will be very likely to be taken from the middle or eastern part of the State, and the latter from Litchfield County, which has a specially promising candidate in the person of Hon. John T. Rockwell, of Winsted. The convention will be wise, undoubtedly, in its choice, and the whole ticket will be so made up as to secure the confidence of intelligent voters of both parties.

It is very gratifying to all Republicans that the campaign is to be entered upon with the prevalence of harmony in all quarters. The division and defeat of last year certainly afforded a very useful lesson, but there was, it must be confessed, up to within a recent period, a fear that it would not be heeded. Fortunately the best counsels have prevailed, and New-Haven and Hartford, which pulled in opposite directions one year ago, will now work together. The New-Haven *Journal* of yesterday notes the feeling in that city thus: "There is no doubt but that there is a general and growing disposition in this city to help on the work of reconciliation and assist in winning a victory, by indorsing and sustaining the almost unanimous demand of the Republicans of the State at large, as already expressed in the newspapers."

I am able to give you now something of the inside situation in the Democratic ranks. The managers in this part of the State care very little for the re-election of Gov. Ingersoll, only so far as the success of the State ticket will contribute toward securing a Democratic majority in the Legislature. It is the United States Senatorship that looms up above everything else. But the most observing Democrats see that the united movements of the Republicans make their own chances very desperate, and that the only hope they have is in the expenditure of a large sum of money for campaign purposes. Mr. Eaton, the leading and only formidable candidate for the Senatorship in this locality, has no money to speak of; all he has is his age as a Democrat, his fidelity as a Democrat, and his sledge-hammer way of pronouncing the Democratic creed. But it is said of him that, with all his zeal and ability, he is too indiscreet for leadership, and partly on this account, and mainly because he can give no substantial pecuniary assistance to the party in its distress, even many of his old-time supporters here are disposed to desert him and wander off after a money-god partisan. Still, Mr. Eaton will have a considerable support, if by any mischance there is an opening for Democratic candidates, though he cannot be elected Senator in this year of grace, and if he is not convinced of it now, he can turn back to this correspondence six months hence, and, using his own familiar words, "mark the prediction."

The Democratic Party of Connecticut to-day is in the hands of a railroad ring, not a corrupt one possibly, but one certainly that is powerful and has designs of some sort in desiring to win the Senatorship. The leaders in this combination are Hon. Wm. D. Bishop, President of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; Hon. Nathaniel Wheeler, of Bridgeport, a Director in the same road, and Hon. Wm. H. Barnum, President of the Connecticut Western and the Housatonic Roads and member of Congress from the Fourth District. These gentlemen possess the money power of the party, and will wield it only as it will secure to them what they desire. They must have, to begin with, the control of the State Central Committee, whose influence must be extended in their behalf on the Senatorial question, and being fortified in this regard they will see that the committee does not suffer for want of funds. Mr. Barnum, it is generally understood, is the candidate to be labored for; but that is not altogether certain. Mr. Bishop, the most brilliant and far-seeing man in the party, in some respects, is not altogether in the background; nor is Mr. Wheeler so far removed but that he may come forward in a contingency. There will be, however, no clashing between these wily co-operatives. They are working together, and will have their first, second, and third choice in the pool, and circumstances will determine altogether which is to win. It is a question of availability, to be decided when the different legislative interests and chances are fully canvassed. If the Legislature shall be Democratic, one of these men will carry off the honors. Together they represent a private capital of two or three millions. Back of them is a tremendous money force, represented by corporations as follows:

New-York and New-Haven Road	$15,500,000
Connecticut Western Road	1,504,027
Shore Line Road	1,000,000
Naugatuck Road	1,877,900
Housatonic Road	2,000,000
Wheeler & Wilson Company	3,000,000
Barnum & Richardson Company	1,500,000
Total	$26,381,927

Up to this time the people of Connecticut have been kept in profound ignorance of the game that is working. The matter has only been talked quietly in secret Democratic circles, and it involves more than an attempt to corrupt the politics of the State; it carries with it an amount of political treachery never before known in the Democratic ranks. It means proposed friendship to-day to Mr. Eaton and other probable candidates, and betrayal to-morrow. As the programme is developed the bold scheme will be further exposed in this correspondence. You may expect protests to even what is already unfolded, but this will avail nothing, as the facts, which are to be got at, will confront every denial boldly.

THE REMAINS OF CHANG AND ENG.

PROSPECT OF A POSTMORTEM AT JEFFERSON COLLEGE, PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—Dr. Hollingsworth, of Mount Airy, N. C., was visited at his room, American House, this evening, and the following facts regarding the Siamese twins were obtained from him. The gentleman, who is somewhat modest and retiring, in prefacing his remarks said that his mission here was entirely in the interest of science, and he wished to obtain no notoriety in any manner whatever in connection with the subject. He stated that he intended, and was making preparations, to visit this city when the twins died. Before leaving Mount Airy he thought of calling upon the representatives of the family for the purpose of offering a suggestion that the bodies of Chang and Eng might be disposed of, for a consideration, to the prominent medical authorities of the country, for scientific purposes. The doctor found them greatly averse to such a proposition, but he thinks they can be prevailed upon to accede to the suggestion, as the families of both Chang and Eng are in very reduced circumstances. The relatives of Chang are especially poor, pecuniarily. The object of his visit was to consult the medical faculty of the city about the highly-important topic of a post mortem, but it is now understood that other prominent medical authorities, not only here, but in New-York, are interested, and will contribute to the expense in making the examination, which will take place in a day or two. The post-mortem will, in all probability, be held at Jefferson College.

THE COLLEGE ROWING MEN.

WITHDRAWAL OF AMHERST FROM THE COLLEGE REGATTA AT SARATOGA—HARVARD AND BOWDOIN ALSO DISSATISFIED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—It is thought here that neither Harvard, Bowdoin, or Amherst will be represented in the College regatta of next season at Saratoga. The selection of Saratoga is not so unpopular among the mass of students at Harvard, but the rowing men are considered to be universally opposed to the selection, though they have not yet given any public expression. Amherst held a meeting on Saturday afternoon, and resolved to send no crew. The action of their representatives at Hartford was heartily indorsed. The crews, however, will train, and the annual regatta of the college will be held next Summer. Prof. Hitchcock, of the Class of '49, addressed the students at their meeting, and in behalf of the Alumni and the Faculty approved their action.

ACTION OF THE AMHERST COLLEGE OARSMEN.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 25.—The Amherst College Boating Association at a fully-attended meeting, yesterday afternoon, unanimously resolved that the holding of the regatta at Saratoga would be hostile to the welfare of the rowing associations of colleges in general, and of Amherst in particular, and that Amherst will not row in Saratoga water. Arrangements were made for a class regatta on the Connecticut, at Hatfield, during Commencement week.

POSTAL CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The following are postal changes ordered during the week ending Jan. 24, 1874:

New-England.—Offices Established—Cundy's Harbor, Cumberland County, Me., Daniel W. Simpson, Postmaster; Linden, Middlesex County, Mass., Wm. E. Robbins, Postmaster; Groton Pond, Caledonia County, Vt., Leonard A. Leland, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Sarah Jane Smith, Lempster, Sullivan County, N. H.; John J. McDaniels, Lower Cabot, Washington County, Vt.; John W. Ranstead, Thetford, Orange County, Vt.; George A. Temple, Greenwood, Middlesex County, Mass.; David W. Day, South Royalton, Worcester County, Mass.; Richard Sweet, Ashton, Providence County, R. I.

New-York.—Offices Established—Rockwell's Mills, Chenango County, Howard C. Rockwell, Postmaster; South Buffalo, Erie County, Louis Zittel, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—George G. Fox, Groveland, Livingston County; Samuel Wambold, North Sparta, Livingston County; Asaph G. Sexton, Redfield, Oswego County; Hubbard W. Reid, St. Lawrence, Jefferson County; Elkin Willey, Stannard's Corners, Alleghany County; Harvey Nichols, Sugar Hill, Schuyler County; F. M. Owen, West Fort Ann, Washington County.

New-Jersey.—Postmasters Appointed—Eleazer Crawford, Dennisville, Cape May County; Walter H. Wright, Whiting, Ocean County.

Pennsylvania.—Offices Established—Lomer's Lane, Tioga County, Joseph Guile, Postmaster. Discontinued—Lovell's Station, Erie County; Trontona, Clinton County. Postmasters Appointed—William Sedwick, at Cunningham, Carroll County; T. J. Crawford, at Knox, Clarion County; Calvin Tobias, at Langdon, Centre County; Jas. C. Brewster, at Meadow Gap, Huntingdon County; J. A. Ewart, at Neshannock, Mercer County; Joseph S. Cooner, at Meyerstown, Lebanon County; Jacob Lanius, at New-Parke, York County; Silas Conner, at Orangeville, Columbia County; Eldred M. Kilbourn, at Pike Mills, Potter County; Perry D. Black, at Rohnsburg, Columbia County; Elias Brecht, at Sterrettania, Erie County; H. W. Bardwell, at Queshanock, Wyoming County; Elias Arts, at Valley View, Schuylkill County.

Maryland.—Offices Established—Sellman, Montgomery County, Wm. O. Sellman, Postmaster. Discontinued—Marshall Hall, Charles County. Postmasters Appointed—Wm. Edgar Sparks, Bridgetown, Caroline County; Jesse B. Truitt, Lindseyville, Worcester County; Richard H. Miles, Poplar Spring, Howard County; H. S. Ridout, St. Margaret, Anne Arundel County.

AN IRON-LADEN SCHOONER ASHORE.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 25.—An unknown schooner from Boston, for this port, with iron for the Portland Company, was driven ashore on Richmond's Island during a squall, on Saturday night, and bilged. Tugs which went to her assistance had not returned at a late hour to-night.

THE LOUISIANA QUESTION.

SHALL THERE BE AN ELECTION?

POSITION OF THE ADMINISTRATION—PROPOSED MEASURES IN CONGRESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—A special message from the President in regard to Louisiana affairs is expected to be received in the Senate to-morrow. It has been currently reported for two or three weeks that the President favored a law for a new election in Louisiana. Some disturbances and uneasiness have been created in that State by the use made of these reports, and it seems to be necessary that an exact and authoritative definition of the position of the Executive toward the Government of Louisiana should be made. It is regarded as certain that no recommendation for a new election is contemplated, but that, on the contrary, reference will be made to the message of last Winter on the same subject, which placed the responsibility of action on Congress, and indicated the determination of the President to sustain the existing State Government, unless Congress should decide otherwise. The failure of Congress to take action has been interpreted by the President in the manner that he indicated in his former messages it would be. His views and intentions remain substantially unchanged. He stands by his former message. A very great pressure has been brought to bear in Congress this session, as has been noted heretofore, to secure a new election in the State. The same men who were in Washington last Winter urging on the claims of the McEnery Government, are reinforced by some who then sided with Kellogg, and are the authors of the new attempt. They seem to have made but little impression in Congress, and so far as the sentiment can be ascertained on that subject at the present time, there is very little feeling among Senators or Members of the House in favor of overturning the Kellogg Government, either by ordering a new election or by any other device whatever.

Mr. Morton will move in the Senate to-morrow to take up the resolution recommitting Pinchback's credentials to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and ordering an investigation into the charges touching his personal conduct in reference to the election.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The bill proposing a new State election in Louisiana is in the hands of Senator Carpenter and Gen. Butler. Senator Thurman disavows any formal consultation with them regarding the features of the measure. Numerous paragraphs, telegraphic and otherwise, have recently appeared in the newspapers, stating what the President would or would not do in relation to Louisiana and other public matters now attracting general attention, and, as if to serve the purposes of those immediately interested in the determination of the pending questions, the President is sometimes represented as having expressed views which he certainly does not entertain, and which would be contrary to the course he has heretofore pursued. Reports prevail that the President has differences with political friends, and is disposed to act altogether independently of them, but it is known from those having intimate relations with him that the reports are unfounded. Nor is it probable that any differences are likely to exist, excepting such as may be inseparable from the views the President may himself take of his constitutional duties and the official responsibility which attaches to his office. Acting in accordance with the constitutional requirement that the President shall from time to time give Congress information of the State of the Union, he is now engaged in the preparation of a message, which he will submit to the Cabinet before transmitting it to Congress. This message will, according to the present understanding, be confined to a plain but elaborate statement of the facts attending the Federal proceedings in Louisiana in support of United States judicial decisions, which he had no authority to disregard, whatever may have been his own opinions upon the political questions offered by them. It is positively known that the President has not interfered in any way with the Louisiana question relating to seats either in the Senate or House of Representatives. To Louisianians of both parties who have called upon him he has repeatedly said that such questions properly belong to Congress, the Constitution making each House the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and that the consideration of such questions involves the subject of the legality of the authority under which certificates of election issue, so the one question necessarily affects the other, and both could at the same time be determined. This, in substance, is the reply he has unreservedly given to those who have interrogated him on the subject of a bill proposed to be passed by Congress ordering a new election in Louisiana. He has discouraged such legislation, and, while thus opposing Congressional interference, he has had no hesitation in saying to visitors, as he repeated yesterday, that there was no doubt that the late election in Louisiana was an organized fraud from beginning to end, for the benefit of those now in possession of the government of that State, and that there has never yet been a fair count of the votes, the results having been reached by dishonest means, too well known to be repeated. It is, therefore, not probable that he will, in his forthcoming special message make any recommendation for a new election, his opinion, as recently privately expressed, being that Congress has no more right to order a new election in Louisiana than it has in any other State, because of local conflict, all the States now being equal in the Union, and are as much entitled to the same general protection from illegal or unconstitutional interference by any branch of the Federal Government as they are against invasion or domestic violence, and, besides, there are means to settle the Louisiana and all kindred cases without resort to Congressional action ordering a new election.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections will, at their meeting to-morrow, take up the case of Sykes, who contests the Senatorial seat of Spencer, the present incumbent.

THE WORKING MEN.

MEETING IN CHICAGO—A STATE WORKING MEN'S PARTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—A mass-meeting of working men was held on West Twelfth street this afternoon. The attendance was rather small, and good order prevailed. The platform and organization of a "Working Men's Party of the State of Illinois" was submitted and adopted. It provides for sections, divisions, and a Central Committee. There are now seven sections in this city. The platform declares by resolutions that there shall be no more legislation for monopolies; all ways and means of transportation and communication to be operated by the State or the community; State and savings banks and fire insurance to be established and controlled by the State; amendment of the laws relating to the recovery of wages by suit; that justice be impartially administered; the abolition of monthly, and substitution of weekly payments of wages; abolition of the leasing of prison labor, prisoners to be employed by State only; compulsory education of all children between seven and fourteen years; direct payment of all public officers, and abolition of fees; all officers who neglect or violate official duties to be recalled by the voters; and the establishment of working men's associations.

Several speeches were made, and the following was unanimously adopted.

Whereas, At a mass-meeting of the working men in New-York, Jan. 13, the servants of the ruling classes prevented the workers from exercising their rights as citizens of the United States to assemble for peaceable purposes whenever they please; and,

Whereas, The working men of other cities may become involved in the same difficulty; therefore,

Resolved, That we request all working men of the United States to obey policemen only when they act within the bounds of the law. If the Police force oversteps the bounds of the law, as was done in New-York, not to obey them, but to do all that can be done to maintain the liberties accorded by the Constitution of the United States.

PROCEEDINGS IN BANKRUPTCY.

REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL TO THE SENATE ON THE EXPENSES IN THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Owing to incomplete data, the Attorney General has been unable to fully answer the resolution of the Senate in relation to the expenses of proceedings in bankruptcy in the United States Courts. He has, therefore, been obliged to conclude his report only to the close of the year 1872.

IN ILLINOIS.

In the Northern District of Illinois the only reliable information received of proceedings in bankruptcy, prior to the fire in Chicago, Oct. 9, 1871, is that 1,950 petitions had been filed in that district under the act of March 2, 1867, up to the time of the fire which destroyed the records. The Clerk of the United States District Court for this district reports that he thinks that about 1,200 or 1,300 of these cases had been disposed of, and that the fees of officers averaged about $100 in each of these cases. In the Southern District of Alabama the fees of assignees are reported only in cases in which the bankrupts were destitute of any assets.

AGGREGATES FROM 1867 TO 1873.

The following is an exhibit of proceedings in bankruptcy in the United States Courts, with a statement of cases in bankruptcy in the said courts, and the disposition made of them from March 2, 1867, to Dec. 31, 1872; also cases pending Jan. 1, 1873: Number of petitions filed in 1867, 7,345; in 1868, 29,539; in 1869, 5,921; in 1870, 4,301; in 1871, 5,438; in 1872, 6,074. Total, 58,618. Number of discharges granted, 38,747. Number of cases pending, Jan. 1, 1873, 15,421. Fees and expenses of Assignees, $1,003,022. Fees and expenses of Clerks, $942,792. Fees and expenses of Marshals, $1,001,954. Fees and expenses of Registers, $1,768,346. Miscellaneous expenses, $105,668. Total expenses, $4,821,784.

IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Clerk of the District Courts for South Carolina writes to the Attorney General that the estates of bankrupts in that State, in consequence of the result of civil convulsion, have been very small, and in the great mass of bankruptcy cases there have been no estates at all, and where there have been estates, after paying liens of judgments and mortgages, but a very small percentage, if any, has ever gone to creditors. The bankrupt in very many of the cases often had to throw themselves on their friends and the clemency of the officers, for fees of attorneys and costs of officers in bankruptcy. The consequence of this has been that the costs of officers in bankruptcy have been paid sometimes in cash at the time that service is rendered, again when parties were able to pay, and again by credit, or note, or due bills. It is therefore utterly impossible to state amounts recovered in the cases by different officers in any one year.

NEW-YORK.

The following is an extract from the report of John Fitch, Register of the Fifth District of New-York and the Southern District of New-York, addressed to the Attorney General: "In involuntary cases the pay depends entirely, in addition to the above charges, upon the amount of the property taken charge of and how it is situated. In almost every case where there is property it must of necessity be taken into the immediate possession of the Marshal, and must be placed in the actual care and charge of a watchman, always in the day-time, and in this City of New-York must also have a night watchman, because theft, as well as robbery, is so very prevalent that the property, if movable, would be stolen. No one but a resident can imagine the extent of theft and robbery constantly occurring in this City. Two dollars and fifty cents a day is the amount allowed for a fit and proper person as a watchman. When property has to be removed to stop the payment of rent of the premises in which the property may be situated, and thus save expense to the estate, thereby increasing the dividends to the creditors, boxes, casks, and bales have to be obtained in which to pack the property so removable, men have to be employed to remove the same, and an inventory made thereof, which must be very minute and accurate, and a copy thereof made for the assignee, as the Marshal has to give an exact account of each and every article so received to the assignee. One thing I do know, that is that the fees now allowed by law to the United States Marshal in this district are entirely inadequate to the labor performed, and that the Marshal could not pay the expenses of his office but for the Criminal Court business which he has to perform. As to the Clerk's fees I have no knowledge, as his bills do not come under my observation, but I hear that the fees in bankruptcy cases are made up and charged for under and by virtue of the fee-bill as Clerk of the United States District Court, and are not at all affected by the Bankruptcy laws. I have been informed that since Jan. 1, 1869, the regular fees as Clerk in Bankruptcy would not pay the expenses of the office, and that the Clerk makes up the residue from his position as United States Commissioner. I have no personal knowledge of these facts. I have no access to the books of the Clerk, and have no means of knowing what he actually receives. I only tax the bills of the Marshal in involuntary cases. I allow a watchman where necessary in the day time, and also in the night time where necessary, and I claim to be the judge of that fact. I uniformly require the property to be inventoried as it should be, and its real value ascertained; also the fire policies transferred or a new policy taken out by the Marshal. There have been, I think, four persons holding the office of United States Marshal in this district since the passage of the Bankruptcy act. Three of them have resigned, two of them, as I have heard, on account of the inadequateness of the pay. In regard to the service of notices in bankruptcy, the service in this district has been by mail, so far as I have ever heard. I do not remember of having directed the personal service of any notice of any meeting of creditors. The services in all the cases before me has been by mail, postage prepaid. I have never allowed a Marshal any item of charge not positively allowed by statute law. So far as I have observed, the fees and charges of the United States Marshal have been about one-third as much as those allowed by the State Courts in this district to the Sheriff of the County of New-York, for similar service under executions upon judgments out of the State Courts. As to assignees, they get little or nothing, as allowed by the Bankruptcy law, while Receivers under the State laws, or under an appointment of the Controller of the Currency or National Banks, so manage as to give themselves exorbitant pay, and also pay most exorbitant and outrageous bills to their attorneys, so much so that little or nothing is left to the poor stockholders, while in bankruptcy proceedings good dividends in respect to the value of their property have been obtained. In one case, a national bank in this City, in which I was a stockholder to the amount of $15,000, the Receiver says he claims $10,000 as his pay, and I hear his attorney demands nearly $20,000 more for his fees. Had that case been in the Bankruptcy Court the entire expense of its administration should not have reached $5,000. In another case the State Receiver began by paying his attorney $5,000, and he charged some $30,000 as his pay. Such outrages could not be practiced under the Bankrupt law. In bankruptcy cases before me I get $50 allowed by law. There are some small fees allowed by the Bankruptcy law to the Registers for special services, as it were, among which is an order of reference occasionally sent to a Register by the District Court. The compensation, all told, generally amounts to about $25, including, usually, three or four days' service in taking the testimony, issuing summonses for witnesses, and writing opinions of the matter for the approval or reversal of the District Court. The greatest amount of pay, in my opinion, in the cities arises from the drawing of proofs of claim, which fixes the amount due a creditor, and letters of attorney, to be used in the various proceedings throughout the United States."

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

ADMIRAL TOPETE—A NEWSPAPER SUSPENDED.

MADRID, Jan. 25.—Admiral Topete has returned from Cartagena and resumed his duties as Minister of the Marine.

The publication of the *Igualidad* (newspaper) has again been suspended for a month.

REPORTED SURRENDER OF SANTANDER AND PORTUGUALITE.

BAYONNE, Jan. 25.—The Carlists report that Santander and Portugualite surrendered unconditionally to their forces on the 22d inst., and that the entire Segovia Battalion, a number of artillerymen and engineers, 1,200 Remington and 400 Minie rifles and two cannon fell into their hands.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT—DEATH OF ADAM BLACK.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The new Parliament will meet on the 5th of March.

Adam Black is dead.

MR. WHALLEY DISCHARGED.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Mr. Whalley was discharged from confinement yesterday on payment of his fine.

THE POPE.

THE POPE CONVALESCENT.

ROME, Jan. 25.—The Pope has recovered from his recent indisposition.

STRIKE OF SHIP-CARPENTERS.

STOPPAGE OF WORK AT THE CAMDEN SHIP-YARDS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—The strike which was commenced by the ship-carpenters employed at the ship-yards of Taylor & Matthis and Day, Carter & Day, Cooper's Point, N. J., has become general, and the large majority of the carpenters working in the Camden ship-yards are now standing out. The number of men is estimated at 2,000. The cause of the rupture between the employers and workmen is a reduction of wages. The men have been receiving $3 50 per day; but, owing to the hard times, the ship-builders, who are among the representative ones of the country, were forced to make a reduction of fifty cents from the figures. The carpenters are apparently disposed to hold out for the prices they demand, and the employers are determined not to pay them. The former have issued the following card:

"The employers in the various ship-yards have attempted to reduce our wages from $3 50 to $3 per day. It has been the prevailing opinion among the people at large that we commenced the strike. It is not the men striking, it is the employers. They are not satisfied with the wages, although the vessels they are building were contracted for on the basis of $3 50 per day."

There is considerable work on hand in the Camden ship-yards, and should no amicable adjustment be arrived at soon much loss will be sustained. The ship-builders and ship-building firms in various sections of New-Jersey are apprehensive that the action of the Camden ship-carpenters will have a bad effect upon the men working in their yards, and that the strike will soon be general throughout the State. The reports of turbulence among the strikers are without the least foundation. The men are peaceable and law-abiding. During the financial stringency the wages of 1,000 men employed in the extensive works of Jesse W. Starr & Sons, Camden, were reduced ten per cent., with the understanding that upon the revival of business the former rates would be paid. The firm are now paying their workmen at ten per cent. advance.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

SEVERE WORK OF THE SUPREME COURT JUDGES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Since the commencement of the present term of the Supreme Court the call of the docket has progressed from cause No. 1 to 200, and many of the cases have been finally disposed of by judgment. The Judges have worked unremittingly now for over three months, and it is expected they will soon take a recess, to enable some of them to visit their families, and to afford an opportunity to dispatch the business already accumulated. The new Chief Justice will take his seat on the reassembling of the court. Thus reinforced, the work will be proportionately lighter for each member of the Bench. A case of considerable importance is still under consideration, that of Barbinger *vs.* the State of Iowa, involving the question of the constitutionality of the Excise laws of that State, and probably largely affecting similar laws in every State in the Union. The position of the plaintiff in error is that under the recent amendments to the Constitution he cannot, as a citizen of the United States, be deprived of his property in liquor by the Legislature of the State. His title, it is maintained, is a right secured to him by the Federal power, and not to be divested by any other authority. Should Ex-Gov. Davis, of Texas, persist in his litigation of the question of the legality of the election at which his successor claims to have been chosen, it is quite likely it will be expedited by the advancement of the case in this court, and that an early decision will be reached.

TRANSPORTATION OF CATTLE.

The following bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives and referred to the Committee on Commerce: A bill to amend the act intitled "An act to prevent cruelty to animals while in transit by railroad or other means of transportation within the United States," approved March 3, 1873. Be it enacted, &c., that the limitation of twenty-eight hours prescribed in the act to prevent cruelty to animals while in transit by railroads or other means of transportation within the United States, approved March 3, 1873, for the continuous confinement of cattle, sheep, swine, or other animals, in cars, boats, or vessels, without unloading the same for rest, water, and feeding, is hereby enlarged and extended to thirty-seven hours.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

The plan of relief for the Southern Pacific Railroad which will soon be introduced in Congress is briefly as follows: All the lands of the company to be sold by a Commissioner, appointed under the authority of the United States, and the proceeds placed in the Treasury to the credit of the company, the Government to retain the amount charged for transportation of the mails and other carrying service. The company ask the United States to guarantee the interest on a five per cent. bond, running for thirty years, to a limited sum per mile. In consideration of such an accommodation, the company propose to pay to the Government a liberal percentage on the gross earnings, thus securing the Government from loss. This proposition finds many friends in Congress, although its passage in the form of a bill is not yet assured.

A LONG LITIGATION SETTLED.

The case of Hussey against McDermott and Wells, decided by the General Land Office in favor of Hussey, has been in contest for ten years. The land is very valuable, and located but a short distance from Stockton, Cal. It formed part of what was known as the Mexican Grant Moqualdmas.

THE SALARY BILL.

The First Controller of the Treasury has decided that the new Salary bill having been approved on the 20th, the extra pay to certain officers and employes under the act of March, 1873, ceased with the 19th inst.

ST. PHILLIP SHIP CANAL.

Gen. Humphreys, Chief of the Engineer Corps will make his report in a few days. It will generally be in favor of the feasibility and utility of the St. Phillip Ship-canal, near the mouth of the Mississippi. Gen. Barnard's report will favor a system of jetties.

BRAZIL.

THE VIRGINIUS MASSACRE.

EXTENSIVE PREPARATIONS FOR WAR BY BRAZIL AND THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

From Our Special Correspondent.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Thursday, Dec. 25, 1873.

The question of the Virginius has furnished excellent material for discussion in the Brazilian journals during the past month, when, otherwise, their writers would have had nothing to talk about except the usual school examinations—which always occur at this season of the year—or some fresh insult from their good allies, the Argentines. The South America brought out, I am informed, an order for the United States frigate Lancaster to proceed to the United States at once. The Monongahela entered this port on the evening of the 22d inst., a few hours after the sailing of the Lancaster; and, amid such unusual movement among our naval forces, it is but natural that public attention here should have been directed to the United States, and its attitude toward Spain watched with interest.

Now, however, the Brazilians are beginning to be agitated on their own account. Their own affairs, and especially their relations with the Argentine Confederation, are becoming more and more complicated. Not to speak of the continued arrival of immense armaments at Buenos Ayres, the probable use of which has stimulated inquiry even in Europe, there is the recent incident of the Brazilian steamer Cuyabá, of whose illegal detention at that city you have already doubtless learned something by way of Europe. This is claimed by the Brazilians to be only another Trent or Van Vorsen affair. Now, Van Vorsen, we are told, was a Prussian, on his way in a French steamer from Europe to the River Plate, who entered the port of Rio de Janeiro. This Government was then at war with Paraguay, and zealous Brazilian patriots at once raised the cry that the Prussian officer was only an emissary of Lopez, and perhaps had under his charge at that very time some newly-invented military machine which, since it was to be employed in the destruction of their gallant troops, might fairly be considered as contraband of war. Of course it cannot be asserted positively that these were the sole or precise considerations which influenced the authorities here in their action; but certain it is that they took the Prussian officer from the steamer without much preliminary explanation. Afterwards, however, an energetic protest was made by the French Minister, and some plain discussion of the rights and obligations of international law was had. The Brazilians promptly recognized their mistake, and themselves carried Van Vorsen back to the steamer, which proceeded without further delay. Now, this Cuyabá affair was only the Van Vorsen one over again, so we are assured. But I have not yet said what actually occurred in this Cuyabá affair, and it is time that I gave the facts of an incident which appeared to make the very blood boil in Brazilian veins, and which, if it occurs again, may at once bring on that long-predicted war between the Empire of Brazil and the Argentine Republic for which extensive preparations in the way of military armaments have already been made on both sides. The Cuyabá is one of a Brazilian line of steamers running between Montevideo and Assumption. This line was established shortly after the close of the Paraguayan war, and one of its objects was to facilitate communication between the central Goverement here and the distant Province of Matto Grosso. The Cuyabá, on her return trip to Montevideo, arrived at Buenos Ayres on the morning of Dec. 10, when the usual visits of the port's officers were made. Now, it so happened that there was on board among the passengers for Montevideo a certain Lieut. Col. Rivasola, said to have been received on board as passenger at Assumption, and whose passage, in fact, had been paid by the Paraguayan Government to that city. As soon as the eye of the port officer reached the name of Col. Rivasola he demanded his immediate surrender to the Argentine authorities. Col. Rivasola, he said, was a friend and companion of Lopez Jordan in his late treasonable acts against the Republic. He had even been present at the taking of La Paz. He was a political offender against the laws of the Argentine Confederation, and as such he demanded his immediate surrender. The commander of the Cuyabá firmly and promptly refused. Col. Rivasola was a passenger on board of a Brazilian steamer destined for Montevideo. He, as commander of that steamer, was responsible for the safe conveyance of passengers and cargo to their destination. Besides, that steamer under the Brazilian flag, commanded by an officer of the Brazilian Navy, was a part of Brazilian territory, and as such could not be invaded by a foreign power, much less be subject to the orders of a foreign power. In short, Col. Rivasola could not be given up.

The Argentines, finding that it would be necessary to use force, and in view of the energetic protests of the Brazilian Consul General and the Brazilian Minister, condescended to discuss the matter. Meanwhile, however, they sent their soldiers on board the Cuyabá, as guards, and placed one of their war vessels, the Pampa, in charge of the steamer to prevent her departure. Then for two days and nights was the matter discussed and rediscussed. At last Senhor Tejeder yielded; the "Bolsa" had begun to show signs of alarm. Already the price of the national bonds had commenced to decline, and an order was finally issued allowing the Cuyabá to sail. Hardly, however, had she weighed anchor before three Brazilian gun-boats appeared in sight, and it may be safely believed that an accurate knowledge of the fact that they were coming had something to do with the final determination of the Government.

The affair created great excitement here at first, but the receipt of news subsequently that the Cuyabá had sailed for Montevideo, with Rivasola on board, made the public satisfied, and the articles in leading journals, published since, have even assumed a triumphant tone that may not be very politic, to say the least, unless, indeed, the Brazilians are as anxious for a conflict as it is clear the Argentines are.

There are rumors here that a correspondence is still going on relative to this affair; that the National Navigation Company, to which the Cuyabá belonged, has put in a claim for indemnity for a considerable sum already, on account of her detention; and, finally, that the Brazilian Government is very much discontented with the present solution of the question, since, although the Cuyabá was allowed to sail with her passenger, the Argentines still claim the right to seize any one who comes within their power who is known, or even suspected, to be, or to have been, engaged in unlawful expeditions against the Republic. This pretension is scouted here, of course, but the inquiry has begun to be raised, and in high quarters, too, whether Brazil ought not now seriously ask herself if her connections with the Upper Paraguay are secure. The stopping of a Brazilian steamer, the Marquez De Olinda, on its way to Matto Grosso, by Lopez, was one of the causes of the Paraguayan war, although, in that case, the insult to the Brazilian flag was heightened by the fact that the President of the Province of Matto Grosso, who happened to be on board, was made a prisoner and held as such for two years. The question asked, then, is, are the Argentines going to imitate the Paraguayans and attempt to close the River Plate to the commerce of Brazil, or practically do so by detaining her steamers and taking out passengers as it suits their pleasure and convenience? The Brazilians claim that not only has international law been grossly violated in this instance, but the express terms of treaty regulations between the two countries have been disregarded and broken. It is said that the treaty of the 7th of March, 1856, and the convention of the 20th of November, 1857, especially guarantee free navigation of the river, and would, of themselves, be a legal obstacle to such an act as that practiced on the Cuyabá. This, however, is contested by the Argentines, who claim that merchant vessels and steamers in their ports are subject to the *lex loci*, and the Cuyabá cannot be regarded as an exception to that general and well-known rule.

But whether the Brazilians are wrong or right in this matter the Cuyabá incident has served one purpose, namely, to draw public attention again to those extraordinary and extensive armaments which the Argentines are gradually collecting at Buenos Ayres, and which might well excite serious distrust among those not yet inclined to regard a war as inevitable, or even probable. Remington rifles, and others altered so as to be nearly as effective as the best repeaters, to the number of 100,000, have already been received by the Government of President Sarmiento; and this number we are assured is soon to be increased to 400,000. Cannon of the largest calibre, which were to be intended for the defense of permanent fortifications; Krupp guns; large quantities of amunition; torpedoes, and four iron-clads now constructing at Liverpool, England—such is the report and list of present and prospective war material that will be at the disposal of the Argentines in case of a conflict.

Brazil, however, is not far behind. Her Minister of War, in his last report to the Chambers, at the beginning of the present year, gave a general account of the war material that had been ordered from Europe, and although I cannot state precisely what it was now, still I remember it included one iron-clad of the largest class, besides other smaller war vessels. The large cannon which, it is said, the Argentines have received from the United States will be used, I understand, in fortifying the island Martin Garcia, so situated in the River Plate as to command the passage of all vessels up and down. The commercial element of Buenos Ayres does not look with a favorable eye upon these immense war-like preparations of that Government, and already the complaints of the merchants have found expression in the foreign journals there published, notably in the *Standard*, an English journal, and in the *Deutsche Zeitung*.

Since it is still an undecided matter as to whom the Island Martin Garcia belongs, whether to the Argentine Confederation or the Oriental Republic, there is a probability of the latter's protesting against any attempt to fortify it. Moreover, the Brazilians claim that the Argentines are prevented by specific treaty obligations from fortifying it, as set forth in the terms of the treaty of commerce, friendship, and navigation between Brazil and the Confederation of 1856, heretofore alluded to. By these the neutrality of that island is guaranteed in time of war. In 1853 a similar treaty was entered into between the Argentine Confederation and France, England, and the United States, being, however, in its terms very little respected by the first, it is said, considering that in 1859, when Buenos Ayres was separated from the other States of the Confederation, and also during the severance of friendly relations with the Banda Oriental in 1862, the Argentines not only claimed the right to fortify, but actually did fortify that island.

There are conflicting reports as to the present status of the Lopez-Jordan rebellion in the Province of Entre Rios. Col. Gainza, now promoted to the rank of General, is said by his friends to have just completely routed Jordan, and thoroughly broken up his army. On the other hand, the story is that Jordan, though on the move, is quietly getting his forces into position preparatory to inflicting a rout on the General. In short, I am convinced that it requires much patience, no little amount of credulity, and a vast and profound acquaintance with the Spanish character to comprehend, even in a slight degree, the plan of this remarkable campaign.

The prospects of Gen. Mitre's success in the Presidential campaign now going on seem to have become a little clouded of late, since his opponents had the shrewdness to raise the cry that his candidacy was being supported by Brazil. That was a bold and skillful stroke, worthy of old Tammany in its best days. There are those who believe the General is already distanced and out of the race.

TIRADENTES.

A MARITAL INCIDENT.

The annoyances which befell a couple willing and anxious to be married in Chicago, on Wednesday evening last, and their final happy release therefrom, are thus told by the *Journal* of that city: "A middle-aged gentleman and lady had made arrangements to be united. Their plan was to visit the residence of a clergyman, have the ceremony performed quietly, and then proceed to one of the theatres to spend the remainder of the evening. Their desire was to procure the services of Rev. Dr. Ryder, and during the day the man made several attempts to find the doctor, but failed. So, just at night, thinking that one minister could perform the services as legally as another, he applied to Rev. Dr. Sullivan, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, and engaged that gentleman to officiate. It was arranged that the couple should visit the rector's residence at 7 o'clock, when the interesting ceremony should be performed. Promptly at the hour appointed the candidates, accompanied by a lady friend, arrived at the residence of Dr. Sullivan, on Wabash avenue, having ridden about three miles to reach it. On entering the parlor they were met by the reverend doctor wearing his official robe, and without delay the smiling couple joined hands and the ceremony began. After having proceeded for several minutes, and reached the point where the couple were about to be pronounced husband and wife, the officiating clergyman suddenly paused, and addressing the almost-married lady said:

'Excuse me, but—but—Madam, I should like to ask you a question. Are you a widow?' 'I am, Sir,' replied the lady thus addressed. 'Is your husband dead?' 'No, Sir, he is living; but I am legally and properly divorced from him.' 'I am sorry to say, then,' replied the rector, 'that I can proceed no further.' The surprise and consternation of the half-united couple may perhaps be imagined, but it cannot well be described. In justice to Dr. Sullivan, and by way of explaining this curious episode, it should be here stated that the Episcopal Convention for the Diocese of Illinois, a year or two ago, passed a resolution forbidding any clergyman of that denomination from performing the marriage ceremony for a party who had been divorced, and whose husband or wife was still living. And that resolution was what played the mischief with the ceremony at Dr. Sullivan's house last night. Though surprised and shocked by this unexpected interruption of the proceedings, the candidates for wedlock were not discouraged. They were determined to accomplish the mission on which they had started, at all hazards. So, bidding Dr. Sullivan good evening, they re-entered their carriage, the half-married man ordering the coachman to find Dr. Ryder if it took till midnight. After a half-hour's further drive, Dr. Ryder was found at his own residence, and the marriage was there speedily consummated, the Doctor proceeding *de novo*, as the lawyers have it. The happy couple then departed, 'husband and wife' arriving at the theatre a little late, but feeling that 'all's well that ends well.'"

A FOX AND DEER CHASE.

A correspondent of the Grand Rapids (Mich.) *Eagle* gives the following story, which he received from a surveyor. Its ending may be to some readers somewhat aggravating. On Friday, Jan. 16, the writer says, the surveyor, Mr. Selden E. Turner, was "going west in Montcalm County, Mich., on a ridge of land covered with pine, when he saw a large deer bounding along with his tongue out, and running in the same direction he was traveling. Pretty soon he heard a yelp and saw a large gray wolf upon his track. In a moment more another wolf appeared upon the scene between him and the first and running in a line parallel with it. The deer took a turn to the north and north-east around the ridge, keeping in the valley all the time. After he turned, the second wolf, which was not at first upon the track, but was acting as a flanking party by a line across, struck the track of the deer thirty rods or so ahead of his companion, coming in about fifteen rods behind the deer. When he struck the track he announced it by a single yelp. Then the first wolf abandoned the track, and turned himself into a flanking party on the left of the chase, while the second wolf continued on the track of the worried deer. The deer finally faced about, taking a turn around a swamp, making to the north, then west, south and east again, until the first wolf, which all this time kept his eye on the main chance, by coming across, struck the track ahead of his comrade. He in turn announced it by a single yelp, when the other left the track again and resolved himself into a flanking party. In this manner they continued the pursuit of their prey and disappeared from his view. How the affair terminated is not known. They were all running with tongues out as if they had been long on the chase.

A CONTENTED FARMER.

The Merrimack County (N. H.) Agricultural Society celebrated its semi-centennial anniversary last week, and at one of its meetings Gen. McCutchins, the Republican nominee for Governor of the State, was among those requested to tell what they could about their own experience in farming. The Manchester *Mirror's* report shows that, after some introductory remarks, he said that thirty-two years ago he bought a farm of Gov. Colby for $2,150. It was situated on that cold ridge of land which was as famous for cold as any except those farmed by Dr. Kane. He had tilled the farm since, and it had paid. He was surprised to hear such gloomy talk as he had heard this morning from men who had made fortunes on a farm. Such statements as were made by them needed analyzing. They might be truth, but they were not the whole truth. It is of no benefit to the farmer to always talk about oppression, for people know it is not true. There may be inequalities in taxation, but there is no oppression, and when he heard such talk he asked himself, Would these same farmers change places with merchants or bankers, or the men shut up in the shops? He thought not. "Why, gentlemen," said the General, "I would not quit farming to be made Governor of New-Hampshire." He once got uneasy and went West to Kansas. He found there unharvested crops late in November, a lack of barns and almost of houses. He thought it a lazy, shiftless country. The men who emigrated thither from the East were workers, but their children were lazy. They would ride into the towns from their farms, and sit, as if too lazy to dismount. Let grumblers go West: but, as for him, he never loved New-Hampshire hills so well as when he returned from that Western journey, and he felt like singing, "Give me back my native hills, rough and rugged though they be." "Cheer up, farmers," he said; "get out from under the clouds. If you can't get a living here, come up to New-London hills; you can flourish there. We shall never get our rights by grumbling." The General, in reply to a question, said that when he bought his farm it cut fifteen tons of hay, and now fifty, yearly.

EDUCATION.

THE COOPER INSTITUTE SCHOOLS.

It is a pleasant sight to see good old Peter Cooper come upon the platform at any public meeting where the welfare of the City or the country at large makes his presence serviceable. Immediately there goes up such a shout of welcome as is vouchsafed to few men. It cannot be doubted that in every large public assembly there must be hundreds present whom Peter Cooper never saw, but who are personally indebted to him for the prosperity and success of their lives. But if what he has done were to be thoroughly understood throughout the land there would hardly be a single home where he would not be blessed and prayed for in the devotions of the family. By his introduction of a grand technical school, on the broadest possible base, he has counteracted that injurious tendency of our public school system to educate our youth above their hands but not up to their heads. He has anew made true for Americans the apothegm that "labor is honorable." The financial excesses consequent upon a great war, the easy and abundant flow of a fallacious currency medium, the dazzling extravagance of many adventurers, the pleasant paths of political advancement all tended to make young men disbelieve in the wisdom of their ancestors. From all the examples that were spread before their eyes it certainly seemed that labor was a folly, beneath the attention of intelligent minds, and that the sure and only methods of advancement consisted in an ability to dress well, a capacity for drinking deeply, and a knack of stringing sentences together. These *moyens*, as the French have it, were certain to procure for the happy possessor, either a position as clerk in a bank, or as the friend of a rising politician, or failing these, the hand of some wealthy girl. That those who have no abilities should believe this doctrine is more dangerous for themselves than a source of loss to the world at large. But that young men of real talent should be led astray by some flagrant examples of evil prosperity was a real misfortune. And unfortunately in all that is learned in our public schools there is nothing to deter, but much to foster a mistaken view of life. The word education is one that expresses the speaker's meaning, and that of nobody else. There is perhaps but one word that will adequately render the idea of what is gained by our public school system. That word is learning. In one of those pleasant apologues of Addison in the *Spectator*, a dreamer of moral philosophy dreams that he has before him, in a material shape, that constellation known as the Balance or Libra. He weighs in it various qualities and worldly gifts, making moral reflections thereon. The fancy seizes his brain to put in one scale learning and in the other mother wit, and he finds the former so light in comparison that it has no perceptible weight. But when placed in the same scale with mother wit it increases the weight of the latter one hundred times. It is exactly so with what is taught in the public school system. By itself it is almost worthless, but added to real knowledge it increases the powers of the latter many times. And the Cooper Institute is one of the colleges where real knowledge is taught. Technical schools teach positively, not relatively. And the Cooper Institute is one of the grandest technical schools ever planned by the brain of man. Now it is the special quality of real knowledge that those who seek after it, no matter what the motive was that initiated the effort, soon learn to love it for itself. And in the Cooper Institute, the young people who come there with a thousand foolish ambitions and desires floating through their imaginations, find these disappearing as rapidly as the mist overhanging a river in the presence of the morning sun. Whether the thing sought be science or art, from the moment that the woman or man commences to work at it in earnest, the temptations held out by successful fraud, and villainy, and vice, become vague, and at last disappear before the charm of the work. To those who have only tinkered in a public school, the fascination of hard work seems an utterly unknown quantity. But a visit to any technical school will give a few fresh ideas on the point. During the past few days when labor has been rampant through the streets, and bellowing the poisonous trash of false political prophets, the benches of the Cooper Institute have been filled to overflowing. Hundreds of talented young men who would have been most formidable allies were there, fighting against knotty problems of geometry, knitting their brows and bracing up their nerves in contest against architectural difficulties in the construction of stairways, setting their wits against a little test tube containing an unknown substance which defied their powers of chemical analysis. Or in the art alcoves plodding away at outlines, or, more advanced, striving for a delicacy of touch which should distinguish between shade and shadow, or still higher on, earnestly endeavoring to compose an entire form into masses of light and shade. Here was fighting indeed, here were brains throbbing and pulses beating of thousands of young people wrestling like the patriarch of old, for knowledge from on high, and thrice blessed for the very struggle.

The Americans are the quickest-witted people under the sun, and very soon found out what incalculable benefits could be derived from the Cooper Institute. The machinists went to learn mechanical drawing because they knew how it would aid them in a thousand ways. There is not a machine-shop throughout the country where there is not an annual loss of hundreds of dollars because the workmen do not comprehend drawings. And there is not a single machinist who cannot earn much more after he has studied drawing. But if he has a talent for invention, or for adaptation, the power of mechanical drawing is a perfect god-send. The very last time the writer went through this department there was present a workman come to say a few words of cheer to the pupils. He had also been a pupil there, had gone to Fitchburg, Mass., and had there invented a patent drill chuck for which he had received several thousand dollars. He owned that he never could have done it if he had not had his wits sharpened by his course of mechanical drawing. Nor is he the only one by any means. Every year there are at least half a dozen men who rise from the ranks of workmen in a similar way. In the freehand drawing department the benches are every night crowded with young carvers, lithographers, jewelers, cabinet-makers, and carpenters, who are so engrossed that one may often speak to them and be unheard. They are engaged in studying decorative art, scroll-work, &c., and are surely fitting themselves for higher positions. Then there is the architectural department, occupied almost entirely by young stone-masons and carpenters. The subject is a difficult one, intensely practical, and one highly remunerative in a city where all the old men have made at least three forced migrations and have three times built for themselves a new home. The way the professor teaches them is eminently sound. Every part of a house, from foundation to roof-tree, is built up theoretically. All the decorative part is remodeled, so to speak. The professor takes an ornament, say an acanthus leaf molding, divides it, subdivides, traces its alteration in the Renaissance when the restoration of Greek decoration was affected by the preceding Gothic, and shows in what manner new decorations may be formed by combinations or developments of the old. Then there is the drawing from cast and life, frequented by men of all callings who feel within themselves a thrill for art which will not be satisfied by artistic industry, but insists upon art itself. It is plain that this is stepping beyond the bounds of a technical school as generally understood; but the large-hearted liberality of Peter Cooper knew no limits. Not a few of the young people who have studied in these night schools are now students in the National Academy of Design, and bid fair to be worthy members of the artistic profession. Then there is the modeling from clay, attended by a very numerous class, whose efforts promise a high degree of future success. Last year there were admitted 2,100, and this year there is an increase of eleven per cent. And waiting almost sick with hope are more than 400 applicants, watching for the first vacancy. They know perfectly well that this is their one chance of rising in the world, and their eagerness of expectation, and oftentimes piteous letters of entreaty give some idea of the manner in which these admirable schools are looked upon, and how they are seized as the ladder that shall bring the ignorant and miserable up from unknown depths to lives of usefulness and careers of prosperity.

Out of the several thousands of young men who come to these night schools, there is but a very small percentage who do not reap a high degree of benefit. That some should come through the influence or companionship of others, and have no power to grapple with the ideas set before them, is a certainty. But these seldom remain for any length of time, and their places are quickly filled by others hungering for the sweet food of knowledge. It is clear that for the great majority the Cooper Institute is a direct blessing, giving to every one who labors the opportunity to make his labor a pleasure, and not a curse. To toil all the day without comprehending the drift of one's labor, or a knowledge of the points wherein excellence lies, must be exceedingly dreary; and to be able to feel under such circumstances that labor is honorable would require the mental powers of the stoic philosophers. But when this labor has been gilded by the precious sun of knowledge, everything is changed, and that which was monotonous becomes a delightful exercise of one's powers. There is the same difference between the two lives as between a landscape shaded by dark, forbidding clouds, and the same scene when warmed and lighted and decked with a thousand brilliant hues by rays of sunshine. Beyond all this is the certainty of rising in one's calling, which is the ultimate aim of all who enter the Institute. But they soon find that, besides this, their labor itself has undergone a transformation. While, however, we contemplate the advantages to the workmen from these schools, let us not forget the benefits to the country. From a political point of view, it is of the highest importance that our working men should be educated. It needs no logic to prove that the tendency of the public school system, which teaches everything and therefore nothing, is rather to make men dissatisfied with labor. It may be considered as proved that the technical school makes his labor a thing of love to every man. "The labor we delight in physics pain." It is, therefore, of paramount necessity to develop to the utmost an idea which tends to purify the political character of our voters. But the great, the overwhelming, advantage of the Cooper Institute is that it is educating a body of workmen who shall free us from our pitiable dependency upon foreign nations for all objects connected with the industrial arts. That this result will be but slowly arrived at any one can well believe who has noticed the immense importations from France of articles of luxury and taste. When one considers a drawing-room in any gentleman's house and reflects upon the foreign objects there, which are as much necessities to the educated as the bread one eats, there will arise a positive sense of shame at being so helplessly at the foot of civilization. Even in those things which have been attempted the struggle seems to be as hopeless as that of the Southern States against the manufacturing spirit of the North. "We can do without the North," said a Virginian Senator on one occasion. "Look at me; from top to toe I am clad in the products of Virginia, without any thanks to Massachusetts and her factories." A Massachusetts gentleman turned up one of the buttons of the coat and showed on it a Massachusetts brand. And so with our efforts. Thanks to the Cooper Institute, we have now manufacturers of the most expensive and exquisite furniture. It is sold as French, but it is made here in New-York by our carvers and cabinet-makers. We have beautifully inlaid cabinets of ebony and ivory, most delicately wrought. But, alas, the designs were imported from Paris. We have chairs that a Sardanapalus would envy, but the coverings are from French looms, and the shapes are French reproductions. So in our ceramic wares. We make crockery, but our articles are reproductions of English goods. Nay, often, the very molds are imported. What is wanted to utilize the work done by Peter Cooper is a school of design of industrial art. And this is the business of the City. Throughout Europe in every large town there are institutions of this character, which are watched over with the warmest solicitude. There is a great rivalry in manufactures and art industries between France and Germany, and both nations feel that Sedan will matter but little to France if she keeps her position as the arbitress of taste and the leader of civilization. In Boston, where thought is more untrammeled by the influence of money than it is here, a school of this kind has been created, and is under the personal charge of Mr. Walter Smith, formerly of the South Kensington Industrial Art Schools, and now State Director of Art Education, Massachusetts. It is too soon to pass judgment upon that institution, but it has this element of weakness that it cannot be in the same rapport with practical things as a similar institution would be here. The State has done well there in assuming a direct interest in such matters. It would, perhaps, be better, however, if it were under municipal authority. The great point at present with New-Yorkers is to establish a school of design under any auspices, either municipal or State, if we can, or private, if we must. But its existence is a matter of absolute and imperative need.

The establishment of a school of design of industrial art would afford an opening for the students of the Female School of Design of the Cooper Institute, which is much needed. Under the admirable supervision and art teachings of Mrs. Susan Carter, the Principal, this section of the Institute has swollen to proportions which fill the managers with anxiety. The system of tuition which Mrs. Carter has inaugurated is so clear, direct, and sequent that the pupils have for some time past been eagerly sought for as teachers of drawing for seminaries and kindred institutions. This brought an immense influx of ladies from every part of the Union anxious to enter and become qualified for teachers. And not only this, but the supervision of the Principal was so sisterly and so kind that those apprehensive spirits who would otherwise have been afraid of committing themselves to the great City without an acquaintance or a friend, were so sure of finding a friend in her that all came without hesitation. They relied on her judgment to tell them whether they had any reason to hope for success as drawing teachers, and to direct their energies elsewhere if they had not. From the drawing-school trunk there are two great branches, both of which offer considerable remuneration to those who choose them. One is the Photographic Department of Prof. Hecker, the other the Engraving Department of Miss Cogswell. For those who are not likely to succeed in drawing, there are certain photographic employments, such as retouching negatives, &c., which demand only a good eye. As this work is paid for at the rate of from $22 to $30 a week, it is a prize of no small importance in the eyes of young girls from the country. But for those who have made considerable progress in drawing, and yet possess no capacity to go beyond a certain limit, there are situations as drawers of heads in crayon which are paid as high as $50 a week. Better drawing would not be better paid. Consequently, those who feel the inability to represent *texture* are advised not to attempt to struggle on to the Academy of Design—the succursal of the female schools of the Cooper Institute. For those who show an aptitude for delicate combination of light and shade, Mrs. Carter encourages a trial of wood-engraving under Miss Cogswell. The world would be surprised to learn how many graceful engravings have come from this quarter. There still remains, however, an element which will never succeed in painting nor engraving, and yet possesses a faculty of combining lines and colors into beautiful images. For them a school of design would be the one channel through which they could utilize their faculties. Often it happens that a man paints badly, who as a designer of jewelry would have made a great name, or who as a caricaturist would be a most powerful scourge of vice and aid of virtue. A philosopher has declared that all the sorrows of mankind have come from the round men getting into square holes and the square men getting in round holes. It should be the policy of the State to utilize all the talents of its subjects, so that nothing should be wasted. And at present it is impossible to doubt that, for want of a school of design, we are treading under foot that which we have to pay for when we import it from France.

The position of the Female School of the Cooper Institute has become national, and its resources are no longer sufficient for its requirements. Largely as good Peter Cooper endowed his institute, the funds are inadequate, and the place itself is not large enough. Years back the topmost floor of the building was leased to the American Bank-note Engraving Company, at a time when no one could have dreamed of the enormous development which was to come. In round numbers, 200 are accommodated, and facilities for 400 are required. The poor girls are so crammed and crowded in the alcoves that their easels are continually jostling. The realms of the night classes are invaded, although the light and arrangements are not calculated for day studies. It is the same with the pupils in the photographing. They are scattered around in a fragmentary condition. It is the same with the engravers, who have only one-half of their number in the engraving-room. Mr. Cooper has in vain tried to get back the floor from the Bank-note Company, though he has offered them a bonus of $25,000 to remove; but the place is admirably suitable, and they do not feel disposed to go. Indeed, no one can be expected to be liberal in the teeth of his own interests, and we cannot expect the Bank-note Company to be an exception. Still, as Mr. Cooper is willing to go to great lengths to buy them off, it is probable that, sooner or later, the floor will be at the service of the female schools. But, as is well known, the endowment fund of the institute is derived from the rents received from the building, and when the aggressive engravers depart there will be a large hole in the endowment. The question now comes up, whether, in view of the unlooked-for development of these schools, and the urgent wants of still greater expansion, it should not be the duty of the City to supplement what Mr. Cooper has done. In opening this technical school for the fair sex the old philanthropist never expected that the unemployed beauty of the continent would make a rush for the place. But this is, in fact, what has taken place. Mrs. Carter has been so sisterly a Principal, and has inaugurated such a system of disciplined tuition, that every girl of fair intelligence who enters is sure of earning her bread as a drawing teacher, gaining consideration by her employment instead of derogating from her social position. When one considers how greatly women are excluded from bread-winning positions, it is not hard to understand the rush of applications to these schools. The one fact that the applications are just one year ahead, or in other words, that they have received as many applications for the year 1874–75 as they can grant, is sufficiently significant. It seems to the writer that the duty of the Municipality is clear here, and that they should not hesitate a week before asking for the facts from the Institute management. Also, with regard to a school of design of industrial art. This is as much a succursal of the public schools as the university. That learning should be so honored, and knowledge so disregarded, would be impossible of belief, if we had not been assured on very high authority that "wisdom crieth in the streets, and no man regardeth her."

SINGULAR RECOVERY.

Mr. Paran C. Young, the present Postmaster of Provincetown, Mass., had his windpipe nearly severed by a rebel bullet while he was serving as a Union soldier during the war of the rebellion. A silver tube, several inches in length, was inserted, with an orifice through the side of it, so that he could breathe without using his mouth or nose, and this he has since continued to do. Whenever he converses he closes the orifice in the neck with his hand, and is able to speak without much difficulty, though in a lower tone than before the wound.

FACTS ABOUT DOGS.

A VISIT TO A DOG FANCIER'S CELLAR—VALUE OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF DOGS.

A delicate face, with sensitive eyes looking up from the dark cellar at passers-by, winking and blinking, sad as if with sorrow at confinement in such a noisome place. The eyes are dark, full, and lustrous, and their owner is a black-and-tan terrier, with yellow breast and legs, shut up in a cage in the doorway of the cellar of a dog-fancier. He looks very mournful, indeed, as he sniffs the pure air entering from above. Could he speak he would probably deliver a touching oration on universal emancipation. His aspect, however, sufficiently attests his involuntary bondage, and no more insidious appeal could find expression in words.

Close beside the entrance, and at the head of the steps leading into the cellar, stands a ferocious specimen of the bull-dog type. The forehead is low and retreating; the ears are cropped short; the face is torn and jagged, the result of many canine contests; the eyes are wide open, and intently fixed upon passers-by; so earnestly, that the latter shrink as if in fear of attack from the fierce quadruped. But there is no danger; the eyes are a master effort of a skillful optician; the skin is the only remnant of a bull-dog noted for his ferocity in the slums of the City, and has been so adroitly stuffed and placed upon a pedestal that it is necessary to look twice to discover the deception.

Passing the grim guardian and the sad-faced terrier, one finds himself in a large, square basement, the floor of which is covered with saw-dust, and here and there are saw-dusted protuberances, which, upon closer inspection, prove to be bones, well gnawed, and lumps of hard food. This is a menagerie of dogs. There are cages upon each side of the room, extending to the ceiling, and in these are canines of every size, form, disposition, and race. Some, which the cages will not hold, are tied to rings in the floor, and others, sick with the various ills dog flesh is heir to, are curled up in boxes or baskets. There is a strong, rank smell, which strikes the nostrils far from agreeably, and black specks here and there, skipping in the saw-dust, suggest the presence of the inevitable flea. The ceiling is low and disfigured with rough portraits of sporting incidents and dog fights, in which small dogs bear out the principles of romance by holding their larger antagonists in positions which must speedily result in the death or disability of the latter. A small boy, with a dirty face, walks around the room and snaps a whip upon those dogs which indulge in an occasional howl, or seem overanxious to make a close inspection of the legs of patrons in immediate proximity, with a view to premature dining. A very large man, with a very small hat and a coat of faded red velvet, of English cut, and green-plush breeches, stands near the centre of the room, his face red and flushed, and a piece of his nose torn away—the result of an attack by a savage dog. This man is a leading dog-fancier, and knows as much about dogs, their habits, species, pedigree and market value as any man in the country. Inquire the price of an English blood-hound which lies upon the floor, with its jealous eyes fixed upon your movements, and he says:

"That dog, Sir, is a very valuable one. I bought it of an Englishman whose drafts upon the old country were not honored for a time, owing to trouble at home. As he was forced to sell something, his watch and jewelry went first, and then he brought a pair of these hounds to me. I bought them both, and have already disposed of one to a gentleman from Florida. This one I hold at $100, and as it is of great purity of breed, I shall easily get its value. A blood-hound, Sir, is useless to a person in business here, and it is only in the West and South, where it is necessary to track something or somebody, that it is of service. Many gentlemen having country residences buy them for ornament, but their uncertain disposition, even to their owners, renders them very dangerous property."

The intelligent face of the blood-hound turns continually toward you during these remarks, and when you approach him he rises up gravely and seems as if preparing for an introduction. The dog-fancier continued, patting the blood-hound's head:

"You see how friendly, though reserved, he is now. Well, by and by, I may come toward him, and instead of submitting to caresses, he will try to pin me by the throat. You can always tell when he is dangerous by the color of his eyes. When they are black and lustrous he is in good humor, but if they are streaked with yellow or blood-shot, he must be approached with care. A blood-hound is a perfect lunatic sometimes."

Pointing to an Italian grayhound, the man says: "That grayhound is a year old and only weighs four pounds; see what a perfectly-proportioned body it has, and a tail just like a rat; see how straight it is; that makes the dog worth $10 more than if it were curly, which is a sign of a cross in the breed. These dogs are brought from Italy and Spain, and are not considered true Italian grayhounds unless they weigh less than twelve pounds. This one is sold to a lady in Fifth avenue for $40, and will be taken away as soon as a silver collar, which she is having made, is ready. They are very affectionate and playful, but form acquaintances so rapidly that they are in great danger of being stolen."

"How much is that Newfoundland worth?" you ask, pointing to a great black fellow, with a white spot on his breast, which stood watching with all his nature beaming forth from his earnest eyes.

"That dog is worth $25," the fancier replied. "If I knew he would go into good hands I'd sell him for half that rather than get $50 from some one who would misuse him. Why that dog knows as much as a person! He will go to market with a basket and bring home meat and provisions; carry parcels where he is told; put letters in the Post Office and keep away thieves and vagrants from the house. His father came from St. John's, Newfoundland, and he is pure breed. A family in the City trained him, and when they went to Europe could not take him along. I should like to sell him to some good kind person, Sir, as knows 'ow a dog ought to be treated, for 'e does appreciate kindness and good food so." The fancier then untied and put him through several of his feats, at the conclusion of which he received a large piece of meat and was again put in limbo.

"What a lot of Scotch terriers! Are they as valuable as the other dogs?" you ask as you notice a long row of sandy-haired, red-eyed dogs, of ill favor, their hair long, waving, and bristly; they are small, and approach the commonly accepted idea of curs as nearly as anything in the dog line.

"Valuable! I should think they are," continues the fancier. "That little dog over yonder has won four rat matches in a year, and I will back him against any other terrier in the City for $100 a side. You ought to see him snatch a rat by the nape of the neck and shake his life out in a jiffy. Why, he would keep an East River warehouse free of rats with perfect ease, and it is no light job I assure you. Some of those rats are as large as a hord'nary cat and fight like demons. That dog is worth fifty dollars, and I wouldn't take a cent less for him. I have Scotch terriers as low as five dollars, but they are old or poor ratters. I can give you a very good terrier for fifteen dollars, one that will keep any ordinary store or house free of rats and mice, for they catch mice as well as rats."

While you are talking a boy brings in three large rats in some iron traps, and lets them loose in the room, first unloosing half a dozen of the terriers. The rapidity with which the terriers spring upon and dispatch the rats is truly surprising. The rats, however, do not die without showing fight in turn. The other dogs in the room bark and howl at this proceeding. But the dignity with which the terriers that had borne the brunt of the work returned to the cages was ludicrous in the extreme—their tails had an extra curl, their eyes glistened proudly, and they wore as exalted a mien as soldiers returning from the field of victory. It took some time to quiet the vociferous canines, and then, pointing toward a snowy Esquimaux dog, the writer asked:

"Where do you get those dogs, and how much are they worth?"

"They were originally brought from Lapland, and have been bred in this country for the most part," returned the fancier. "A few are introduced by travelers even now, and are very highly prized. Those little pups (such as are exposed for sale on Broadway every fine day) are worth $10 apiece, and are very rare. Very few of them are raised in proportion to the numbers of other kinds of dogs." They are very kind, it appears, and love to stay in the same place, differing from nearly every kind of dog in lacking the nomadic nature.

A water spaniel, with broad ears and thick, matted coat of black and white, stood in a cage, looking out with black, tender eyes. Of this species the fancier tells you:

"The snow hounds are not very valuable, as they are very numerous, but a water spaniel of pure blood is a rarity, and will command $30 here; about half as much as in England. He will go in the water at any time, in Summer or Winter, and will bring out game for the huntsman. His sense of smell is very acute, and were he strong enough to undergo the fatigue of traveling over broken country and in difficult woodland, he would rival the pointer and setter. The King Charles spaniel is more prized, however, by the ladies, on account of his greater docility, for a toy dog."

"Do you get fancy prices for poodles?" we asked, eying two or three handsome little dogs which sat on the floor, with ribbons tied about their necks.

The dog-fancier looked doubtful and uncertain what to reply, but said, hesitatingly: "Sometimes we do, and sometimes we don't. When a lady, with a carriage and livery, calls, and has us hand our whole stock of dogs into the street for inspection, we generally make her pay for dog and labor too. Thirty or forty dollars sometimes; but when a poor sewing girl, who longs for a dumb companion in her solitude, comes and looks at them so wishfully, she goes away with a pet for three or four dollars. Fact is, Sir, we can't charge these poor people like the aristocracy. Dog-fanciers ain't pawnbrokers, if they do seem brutal sometimes."

A bull-dog, chained short to the floor, resembling his stuffed prototype at the door, glared and made ineffectual efforts to taste convenient calves. After beating him down with a whip, the dog-fancier said:

"The bull-dog is one of the easiest of the animals to raise, Sir. All you have to do is to just let him alone and toss in food once in a while, and he will get along tip-top. When he is a couple of months old just bend down and bite off his tail; when he is five months old take a large pair of sharp scissors and clip his ears, taking care to hold them naturally, lest one side of the ear be cut higher than the other. The bull dog fights by nature. I knew a man in Lancashire once who had a puppy which fastened on his nose, and you know when a bull dog pins you once he hangs on. Well, the neighbors were alarmed, and were going to choke him off, but the Lancashire man said, 'Let him alone! Let him taste blood and then he'll be better by and by.' The neighbors complied with the request, and before the puppy finished the miner's nose was all gone. Chawed off, Sir. Bull-dogs have been cut to pieces before now to make them quit their holds. A good bull-dog is worth twenty-five dollars, but they have been sold for hundreds of dollars."

"How much is that mournful-looking terrier at the door worth?"

"Well, he looks so sad and lonesome since he has been there, and draws so many in out of curiosity, that I don't think I can afford to part with him. Why, he is worth more to me than an advertisement in every paper in the City. Tell the truth now; didn't that dog's pitiful face entice you to come down here?" Admitting that the melancholy dog's appearance, in a measure, induced the visit, the interview ended, no purchase having been made.

The faces of the poor dogs caged in here seemed to follow one out into the fresh air and bright sunshine, but after a while they vanished, and then succeeded reflections upon the lives of dog fanciers. Theirs is not a tempting office. Some steal dogs from the very persons they sell them to. Their dogs frequently return every few months to their original owners. Fanciers, exceptionally clever, have even been known to cover a mongrel, miserable cur with a nicely prepared skin of some favorite species of dog, and do it so neatly as to defy, for a time, the detection of the purchaser. The poor dogs have a mournful time in these dark cellars, but as they are generally sold out in a few weeks the confinement is not life-long.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

A COLORED MAN RECOVERS DAMAGES FOR BEING FORBIDDEN TO EAT AT A STEAMER'S FIRST TABLE.

A case under the Civil Rights bill was settled in the Supreme Court in Detroit, Mich., on the 22d inst. The plaintiff was Thomas Nickles, a colored barber in Detroit, who, the *Post* of that city says, on the 6th of May last took passage there on board the steamer Jay Cooke for Put-in-Bay, having purchased a ticket for which he paid first-class fare. At noon of that day when dinner was announced Nickles betook himself to the dining cabin and found a seat at the table with the other passengers. The Captain of the boat sent the steward to Nickles to say that he could not eat at that table but must wait until the second table. One of the proprietors of the boat was on board and he also sought to have Nickles removed. But protestations and threats were equally without avail. Nickles was quite hungry, and had a seat at the table, to which he considered himself entitled, which suited him very well, and he did not propose to surrender it. As the offending colored man could not be removed from the table in any way, strategy was resorted to. He was not allowed anything to eat. The waiter came around and took his order and his plate, knife, and fork, but brought him nothing to eat. And though he protested his hunger, and expostulated with the officers of the boat for their course toward him, all was without avail. He was offered food at the second table, but he indignantly refused both, and saved his appetite until he landed. He brought suit against John P. Clark and the other owners of the boat for damages for the injury to his feelings and for the indignity thus heaped upon him in the presence of the other passengers. He claimed that under the law guaranteeing equal civil rights he was entitled to sit at the first table and enjoy first-class fare, since he held a first-class ticket. The defense was that the table from which he was sought to be ejected was a private and select table, designed for the officers and proprietors of the boat and their specially-invited friends, and for ladies. But it appeared in evidence that various passengers took seats at the table without remonstrance or objection, and that practically all first-class passengers who chose got their meals thereat, while the second table was for the hands employed on the boat, and was of an inferior quality. The jury promptly returned a verdict for the plaintiff, and gave him $100 damages.

THE HUTCHINSON PAPERS.

The long disputed ownership of the Hutchinson papers, which has troubled the Legislature of Massachusetts and the State Historical Society for many years, and engaged the controversial pens of numerous delvers into the antiquities of the State, has just been settled, and three bound volumes of manuscript letters and papers, upward of 400 folios in number, written, most of them, before the beginning of the eighteenth century, have been transferred from the library of the society to the custody of the Commonwealth. The Boston *Commonwealth* relates their history thus: "The question of ownership has been in controversy since 1846, when Mr. John G. Palfrey, then Secretary of State, first ineffectually presented the State's claim to them. Since that time it has been repeatedly renewed, and resisted on the part of the society, until recently it was agreed that the controversy should end by the surrender to the Commonwealth of all the documents received by the society from Secretary Bradford—the papers to be identified by an impartial arbitrator mutually agreed upon. Robert S. Rantoul was selected as arbitrator, and upon his decision, communicated to the Legislature by the Attorney General last Monday, the books have been placed in the custody of the Secretary of the Commonwealth—the claim in behalf of the State being fully sustained. Mr. Alden Bradford, when Secretary of State, finding no law for the preservation of the documents, which were lying loose about the State House, deposited them with the society. This was in 1820 or '21. The society claimed they had had previously other papers of the same kind, but the arbitrator found such was not the case, and hence it was to be inferred the whole collection came from Bradford and belonged to the State. They are of value in illustrating the ante-revolutionary period."

CONVERTED TO JUDAISM.

The Jewish Synagogue in Augusta, Ga., was filled with spectators a few days ago to witness the ceremony of the reception of Miss Jennie Hall, of Greenville, S. C., into the Jewish faith. The Charleston *Chronicle* says that for some time previous she had been desirous to embrace that faith, and had been instructed in its doctrine. At the appointed hour the minister, Rev. M. L. Levinsohn, delivered a lecture, after which Miss Hall recited the ten commandments and the Jewish creed, and afterward was called up to the altar where she confessed her faith and proclaimed in the Hebrew language the words "*Shemang Yisrael Adonai Ehlohanu Adonai achad*," which translated into English is "Hear, O Israel! The Lord is our God! The Lord is one!" The minister thereupon gave her the name of Sarah Rebecca, and blessed her with the priestly benediction, which finished the ceremony. After the conclusion of the ceremony she was married, according to the Jewish ritual, to Ellis Lyons, Esq., of Augusta.

THE CASE OF JOEL B. THOMPSON.

The Troy *Times* of Friday evening says: "Joel B. Thompson, who was sentenced to Clinton Prison for twenty years and six months for the murder of Thomas H. Bailey six or seven years ago, will get his discharge early next month, his sentence having been commuted. It is probable that he will not return to Troy for several weeks thereafter. Last Winter, before the agitation in reference to this commutation, the *Times* stated that Thompson would be released within a few weeks. This statement was pronounced groundless. To-day we were assured that if the publication had been delayed a few days the pardon would have been granted. After the exposé it was decided by Thompson's friends that it would be better to [illegible] to have an absolute pardon granted."

THE SIAMESE TWINS.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES ATTENDING THEIR DEATH.

STATEMENTS BY PROF. HOLLINGSWORTH, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Philadelphia *Press* gives the report of Dr. James Hollingsworth, of North Carolina, concerning the death of the Siamese twins. Dr. Hollingsworth, it says, is about fifty years of age, and very intelligent. He was born in the county of Surry, in a village named Mount Airy, in which he now resides. He studied medicine and graduated from the Jefferson College, in Philadelphia, in the year 1847. After obtaining his degree of M. D. he returned South, and has since remained there. The *Press* continues:

"Soon after arriving in Philadelphia Dr. Hollingsworth proceeded to the office of Dr. Pancoast, at Eleventh and Walnut streets, and a private consultation between these two gentlemen was held regarding future movements to be made in the matter of examination. Through the courtesy of Dr. Pancoast, a reporter of the *Press* was admitted to the council, and the following sketch of the deceased was offered: The twins were born in the village of Maklong, on the coast of Siam, in the year 1811, and came to the United States about the year 1829. After traveling through this country and Europe, they, in 1846, bought a plantation at a small town named Trap-Hole, in Wilkes County, N. C., about forty miles from where they died. Here they married two sisters named Yates, who were native North Carolinians, and, although uneducated women, were, nevertheless, possessed of very good intellects. The wives were both very strong and healthy women. Their mother, it is said, was so large that when she died it was found impossible to get the body out of the doorway of the dwelling before a portion of the sides of the door-frame was cut away. Some time after taking up their abode in Mount Airy they purchased a second plantation about two miles from the first, and erected a dwelling upon it, to which Eng removed his family, Chang's family remaining at the old homestead. It was their custom, and the plan was never departed from, of spending three days at each house. Cold weather or warm, rain or shine, nothing whatever was permitted to interfere with their idea. Upon one occasion a child of the brother at whose house they were stopping died upon the last day of their visit to the dwelling, but the following day being the appointed time for their change of base the two brothers left the scene of death, and stuck to their usual programme. On the Thursday previous to the death the brothers were at Chang's residence, and the evening of that day was the appointed time for a removal to Eng's dwelling. The day was cold, and Chang had been complaining for a couple of months past of being very ill. The road leading from the two houses was very rough and frozen. Early in the evening they started upon their journey in an open wagon or carryall, and in a short time arrived at Eng's. Chang became chilled by the exposure and complained of being very cold, while his partner was in apparent good health, and grumbled because he had to sit by the fire. They retired that night, and, in answer to an inquiry from the sick man's wife, on Friday, he stated that he was much better. On Friday evening they retired to a small room by themselves and went to bed, but Chang was very restless. Some time between midnight and daybreak they got up and sat by the fire. Again Eng protested, and said he wished to lie down, as he was sleepy. Chang stoutly refused, and replied that it hurt his breast to recline. After awhile they retired to their bed, and Eng fell into a deep sleep. About 4 o'clock one of the sons came into the room, and, going to the bedside, discovered that his uncle was dead. Eng was awakened by the noise, and in the greatest alarm turned and looked upon the lifeless form beside him, and was seized with violent nervous paroxysms. No physicians were at hand, and, it being three miles to the town of Mount Airy, some time necessarily elapsed before one could be summoned. A messenger was dispatched to the village for Dr. Hollingsworth, and he sent his brother, also a physician, at once to the plantation, but before he arrived the vital spark had fled, and the Siamese twins were dead. The news spread like wildfire, but, the village being forty miles from Greensboro, the nearest railroad and telegraph office, of course did not reach the public of the outside world until Monday. Dr. Hollingsworth made an examination of the bodies, and found the band which connected them to be an extension of the sternum for about four inches in length and two in breadth. The band was convex above and in front and concave underneath. The two bodies had but one navel, which was in the centre of the band, and it is supposed that there were two umbilical cords branching from this, one extending into each body. The connecting link was found to be the ensiform cartilage, and was as hard as bone, and did not yield in the least. [It may be here mentioned that for some time previous to their death no motions were observable in the band.] The doctor said he did not think they would have survived a separation, not from the fact of being afraid of separating the arteries, but from fear of producing peritonitis. No hemorrhage would have been produced, so far as could be seen, as there were no arterial connections of any account.

There not being any means of embalming the bodies, the following method was taken, after much persuasion by the doctors, and a final consent by the respective families, of keeping them from temporary decay: A box of tin was made and the bodies deposited therein, and the coffin was hermetically sealed. This was placed in a wooden box, and a third box enveloped the whole. This casket was deposited in the basement of a dwelling in the vicinity, and covered with powdered charcoal to the depth of about two feet."

WHAT WILL BE DONE WITH THE BODIES.

A correspondent says he had an interview with Mr. Isaac Armfield, an old friend of Chang and Eng, and learned from that gentleman some interesting particulars regarding the death of the brothers. In Mr. Armfield's opinion, Eng died from loss of blood caused by the non-circulation of the blood, which, after Chang's death, had flowed into his body from that of Eng. The ligament, which is about eight inches long, was warm up to the time of Eng's death. The formation and nature of the ligament proves that the same blood flowed in the veins of each of the brothers. The appearance of the bodies of the twins after death was most striking. That of Chang was somewhat black, especially in the face, denoting great agony immediately before death. Eng's body presented the appearance of deep sleep, there being no distortion of the features whatever. A sure indication that the circulation of the blood was impeded from some cause is found in the fact of Eng's complaining of being cramped, and confirms the opinion that it was the death of Chang that precipitated the death of Eng.

On the day following the deaths a large crowd of friends and acquaintances assembled at the house of Eng, where the bodies were laid out. A clergyman was also there to perform the last rites of Christianity over the bodies of the deceased. Contrary to the general expectation, however, the funeral was postponed until the arrival of the children of both who were absent, and who were to be consulted in reference to the final disposition of the bodies. In the meantime, temporary burial had been afforded them under Eng's house. The coffin was of peculiar shape, and was encased in a large, air-tight tin box. It is not yet definitely known what course will be adopted by the families of the deceased in making a final disposition of the remains, but it is rumored that they are to be embalmed, and that certain persons of Mount Airy are negotiating with their widows and children for their disposition, at an enormous price, to some museum or medical college. There was no operation whatever performed on the ligament for the purpose of ascertaining as to whether there was really any artery passing through it or not, nor has any inquest been held by the Coroner of Mount Airy in what appears to be two mysterious deaths, as it was not considered necessary, the cause of death having been "satisfactorily explained" by the doctor.

The twins, during their lifetime, rarely attended Divine service, and did not belong to any particular denomination. One of their wives professes to be a Baptist, while the other regularly attends the meetings of the Society of Friends. The children are all Baptists. One of the daughters of Chang, and other junior members of his family, protest against the unchristianlike burial given their father and uncle by the professed friends of the family and their own mothers. It is reported in Greensboro, N. C., on good authority, that Dr. Hollingsworth stated there that his mission was to dispose of the remains on the highest terms he could negotiate. It is also stated that the wives of the twins demand $10,000 for the privilege of a post-mortem.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE CASE.

To the Editors of the Pittsburg Gazette:

The death of the Siamese twins has called forth, as might have been expected, several physiological comments of more or less interest. You will allow me to contribute to the general stock of human phenomena the following well-authenticated fact: In the year of our Lord 1828, in the village of Poyntspass, County of Armagh, Ireland, Mrs. O'Reilly, aged forty-two years and seven months, was safely delivered of three sons, all connected by a band or ligature, in every particular resembling that which vitally bound the Siamese twins. Sir Astley Cooper and Dr. Abernethy hastened over from London, and after a professional investigation of the extraordinary case, declared their reluctance to attempt a surgical separation. These three Armagh brothers (not Roman or Alban) lived until they reached the age of ten years. Dean Carter, of Tandarageo, read the service of the English Church at their grave. I need hardly add that they died simultaneously. Dr. Priestly and others will, I presume, remember or recollect this matter. J. M.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 22, 1874.

DEATH OF A SON OF JOHN TYLER.

The death of Dr. Tazewell Tyler, third son of Ex-President Tyler, of Virginia, occurred in San Francisco, Cal., on the 8th inst. Dr. Tyler practiced his profession for several years in New-Kent and Charles City Counties, Va., and during the late war served in the Medical Department of the Confederate States. At the close of the war he went to Baltimore, remaining there for more than a year, and from that city removed to San Francisco.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PERSONAL LIFE OF GEORGE GROTE. Compiled from Family Documents, Private Memoranda, and Original Letters to and from Various Friends. By MRS. GROTE. Second Edition. London: JOHN MURRAY. 1873.

THE MINOR WORKS OF GEORGE GROTE. With Critical Remarks on his Intellectual Character, Writings, and Speeches. By ALEXANDER BAIN. London: JOHN MURRAY. 1873. New-York: SCRIBNER, WELFORD & ARMSTRONG.

In her somewhat apologetic preface to the first volume under notice, Mrs. Grote inserts the following fragment of a conversation with her husband, who found her arranging various papers, letters, diaries, and memoranda:

> "'What are you so busy over there, H.?' inquired he.
>
> 'Well, I am arranging some materials for a sketch of your life, which I have been urgently invited to write by several of our best friends.'
>
> '*My* life!' exclaimed Mr. Grote; 'why, there is absolutely nothing to tell.'
>
> 'Not in the way of adventures I grant; but there is something, nevertheless—your life is the history of a mind.'"

As the history of a mind, then, rather than as the story of a life, we accept this volume and compress the actual details of existence into as small a space as possible, that we may turn to inquire into the teachings of the history of a mind as told by Mrs. Grote.

George Grote was born at Beckenham, Kent, in 1794. His father was partner in the banking-house of Prescott, Grote & Co., of London; his mother a daughter of one Dr. Peckwell, a Chaplain to the famous Countess of Huntingdon. Before this son had attained the age of six he left home for the Grammar School of Sevenoaks, urged to every effort in the path of learning by his mother. At ten years old he was transferred from Sevenoaks to the Charter House, in London, a school which enjoys the enviable distinction of having educated many of the cleverest men who have honored England by their talents. That during his course here the young Grote should have shown evidence of his future talent was hardly to be expected, for before he had attained his sixteenth year he was transferred from the school to the counting-house—promoted from a form at Dr. Raine's to a stool in the bank of Prescott, Grote & Co. He brought with him from the Charter House to the office an ardent love of literature and a strong distaste for commercial pursuits; but his father, who had but a mean opinion of deep learning or classical research, kept him closely chained to the desk, allowing him but small time for the prosecution of his studies. As was natural, Grote speedily made acquaintance with other young men of his own age, and of similarly studious disposition, among others of George W. Norman and Charles Cameron. These three together studied metaphysics and mental science generally, "the searching analytic turn of Cameron's mind," (to quote Mr. Grote's words,) "leading his friend into that channel of inquiry which almost inevitably conducts the traveler beyond the limit of orthodoxy." For his first insight into political economy, George Grote was indebted to the writings of Mr. David Ricardo, a gentleman who, having realized a fortune on the Stock Exchange, retired from business to pursue at his leisure those scientific inquiries which were more congenial to his taste, and which led him to produce a work on the principles of political economy and taxation, which is still held in high esteem and authoritatively quoted, and it was through his introduction that he shortly afterward became first the acquaintance, next the warm friend, and then the enthusiastic disciple of James Mill, member of Parliament for Portarlington, in Ireland, and father of John Stuart Mill, the recently deceased writer on political economy. A better mental and a worse moral instructor can hardly be imagined than James Mill, a man endowed with marvelous gifts, a perfect master of political philosophy, ethics, and reasoning theology, a fanatic hater of the aristocracy, a scorner of the ruling classes, a reviler of the Established Church, and a scoffer at its ministers. His whole mind tainted with cynicism and skepticism, and yet possessed not only of the charm that talent and erudition give, but that in addition of a ready and persuasive eloquence, alike with tongue and pen, that captivated those with whom he came in contact, and led them his slaves into the dangerous freedom of social theories and religious speculation. Besides Mill's friendship, Grote sought and obtained that of the aged Jeremy Bentham, the founder of the school of which Mill was an advanced teacher, and became a frequent visitor at his house, gathering material for future speculation from the lips of the famous leader of the "Philosophical Radicals." In March, 1820, George Grote became the husband of Miss Lewin, the writer of the memoirs now under notice; but, far from marriage turning his thoughts away from those speculations which had hitherto engrossed him, he appears to have continued his studies with additional ardor, and it was at the bedside of his wife—she convalescent after an attack of fever that nearly cost her life—he wrote his first essay on Parliamentary reform—an essay which, though somewhat crude in style, attracted no small amount of public attention when published in pamphlet form. From this time till his election as one of the members of Parliament for the City of London, his leisure was mostly employed in putting into practicable shape the various theories which he sought to solve, and it was, moreover, during this period that a chance suggestion of Mr. Grote's gave him the idea of writing that history, upon which the greater portion of his popular fame rests. Long, however, ere he made his first appearance in the House of Commons he took a public position, and that one which drew considerable attention toward himself and those associated with him by promoting and using all his influence toward establishing the London University for a general system of education independent of religious doctrine. This then bold experiment raised a cry throughout England which reverberated over the whole European Continent, and the experiment was watched on all sides with deep interest, and not a little alarm. In 1830 the death of Mr. George Grote, Sr., left his son in a position of comparative wealth, and with the time, which was more to him than money, to prosecute his studies. The political atmosphere of England was dark and gloomy, heavy with the impending storm, commerce in an unwholesome condition, business narrowed to smallest dimensions, and the whole country lowering with sullen discontent. A year later and the cry for "reform" echoed throughout the land, and it was in the early part of 1831 that Grote, at the suggestion of James Mill, devoted himself to the composition of that essay on the "Essentials of Parliamentary Reform" that placed him in the van of the advancing army of innovators and helped to secure to him a seat in Parliament, where, in June of the following year, after the passing of "The Bill," he addressed the voters of the City of London, requesting their suffrages, and was triumphantly returned at the head of the poll.

A laborious youth, a studious manhood, and habits of seclusion were the leading features of George Grote's personal life up to the Winter of 1832.

From that time, however, his life underwent a complete alteration, and he plunged into the thick of Parliamentary politics as champion of the ballot, Don Quixote of chimeras, and leader of the "eminent destructives."

Far in advance of the age in which he lived, Grote's schemes met with less favor each year, and in the two elections for the city following that of '32 he came very near rejection by the same constituency which had a short time before placed him triumphantly at the head of the poll; indeed, on the last occasion, a narrow majority of six only gave him his seat. It was under these circumstances that in 1841 he wrote to one of his supporters:

> "I fear it will give you pain that I should express an indifference—I ought rather to say, a decided unwillingness—to continue an unavailing and almost solitary struggle in Parliament."

And at the next general election he resigned his seat, a mortified and disappointed man. And here it may be well to quote the words of an editorial in the London *Times*, which, after characterizing his speeches as "exhibitions of ultra-Benthamite foolery," continued:

> "The honorable gentleman has made himself the frontispiece of a revolutionary code. He has become the representative and the peculiar organ of whatever is most chimerical in theory, and most reckless in experiment, most fatal and revolting in hostility to our national institutions."

From the day Grote quitted the political arena of St. Stephen's, he resumed those studies, undoubtedly more congenial to his tastes, and worked hard to prepare for the press his *opus magnum*, the history of Greece. The first two volumes met with a most encouraging success, the second and third were still more popular, and the fame of this notable history increased with gratifying rapidity up to the publication of the twelfth and concluding volume in March, 1856.

Such time as the historian could spare from his labors was spent, both before and after the conclusion of the *History*, in Continental travel and visiting at the houses of friends about England and Scotland. His examination into the Platonian theories, published in 1865, and the deepest and most laborious of his works, *The Analysis and Exposition of Aristotlean Philosophy*, commenced in his seventy-first year and left incomplete at his death, owing to the abstruse nature of the subjects treated, while they increased his fame among scholars and men of letters, were so far over the heads of ordinary readers that with the general public George Grote's fame rests rather on his *History* and efforts in the cause of reform than upon his later works.

That following close upon the publication by Mrs. Grote of her husband's memoirs Mr. Alexander Bain should arrange and give to the public a collection of the historian's minor works, is but natural, and readers will turn from the perusal of the first volume with considerable interest to the second to examine for themselves the Essay on Parliamentary Reform and the Speeches on the Ballot, which are the landmarks of Grote's career in the House, while the Essays reprinted from the *Spectator*, the *Edinburgh* and *Westminster Reviews* will give the student a closer insight into the author's mode of thought and reasoning than will his larger and more important volumes. Prof. Bain has further added to the value of this book by an introductory essay containing an analytical examination of Grote's works, together with a few critical remarks upon his intellectual power and mental ability. From such a source, even if tinged with the partiality of friendship, the 170 pages of introduction are specially welcome.

In concluding this notice it is well to note the manner in which in late life Grote's extreme views became modified.

This ardent disciple of James Mill, immediately after his marriage, (and we have his wife's authority for this statement, although Mrs. Grote had "numerous friends and connections among the aristocratic portion of society, and her inclination would have led her to cultivate their sympathies by frequenting their houses, the aversion at this early period of his life to everything tinctured with aristocratic tastes and forms of opinion which animated George Grote's mind,) obliged his wife to relinquish her intercourse with almost all families of rank and position, rather than displease her somewhat intolerant partner."

In later years he became a constant visitor at the country mansions of Lords Lansdowne, Broughton, Liverpool, and others, besides being on more than one occasion the guest of Queen Victoria at Windsor. As if to give the finishing blow to his ultra radicalism, he was, moreover, in 1869, offered a peerage by Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, an offer which, however, he was true enough to his early instincts to decline.

His remarks to his wife on the ballot in 1870 also deserve to be considered in conjunction with his speeches in Parliament when he was its most determined advocate. "Since the wide expansion of the voting element," he said, "I confess that the value of the ballot has sunk in my estimation." And lastly, referring to our Republic, an institution all but the model of perfection to him in his earlier days, he remarked:

> "'I have outlived my faith in the efficacy of republican government regarded as a check upon the vulgar passions of a majority in a nation, and I recognize the fact that supreme power lodged in their hands may be exercised quite as mischievously as by a despotic ruler, like the first Napoleon. The conduct of the northern States in the late conflict with the Southern States has led me to this conclusion, *though it costs me much to avow it even to myself*.'"

With those quotations we bring to an end our notice of the two books, which will enable the student to judge of the historian of Greece as a man, a politician, an essayist, and an enthusiast.

To Mrs. Grote we are indebted for the story of a mind; to Prof. Bain for a history of the produce of that mind. The books should be read together, each supplying a link that is wanting in the other.

A few lines more only of George Grote as a man. Let us accept the testimony with which his widow closes her volume:

> "And though that he was worthy he was wise,
> And in his port as meek as is a maid,
> He never yet no vilanie he said.
> In all his life unto no manner wight,
> He was a very parfitt gentle knight."

SUNDAY'S NEWS.

The following is a summary of the news which appeared in yesterday's TIMES:

FOREIGN.

It is said the sister of Mr. Whalley paid the fine imposed upon the latter by Lord Chief Justice Cockburn.

Leicester square has been presented to the City of London, and is to be converted into an ornamental park.

All the London journals agree upon the popularity of the financial measures promised in the address of Mr. Gladstone announcing the dissolution of Parliament.

The French Assembly has appointed a committee to liquidate the civil list of the late Emperor Napoleon.

The Spanish Government has issued an order closing the Alphonsist clubs in Madrid.

On the night of the 20th inst. a band of Cuban insurgent negroes made a raid into Trinidad Valley, and burned the Mayaguara, Laslajas, and Sacra Fanidid plantations. They also carried off all the slaves from the Mayaguara plantation, and completely destroyed the machinery. Four thousand insurgents have surrendered Manzanillo.

HOME.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of the business on Saturday: Currency, $2,261,022; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $44,695,000; coin, $85,949,553, including coin certificates, $45,406,300; outstanding legal tenders, $381,789,437.

On Saturday afternoon a miner, while walking along the main street of Pittston, on his way to work, was shot dead by some unknown person. No cause can be assigned for the cold-blooded deed.

The trial of W. Page McCarthy for the killing of John B. Mordecai in a duel last May, culminated on Saturday evening in a verdict of involuntary manslaughter. The trial was held in the Hustings, Richmond.

A man named Bradley, of Forestville, was murdered at 11 o'clock on Saturday night by a man named Farrel. Bradley was eating his supper when he was shot by Farrel, who afterward cut the body in two, and threw the remains down an air-hole of a deep mine near the spot. The murderer was arrested.

Herbert Cotton, aged twenty-one years, was drowned in Mystic Pond, at Arlington, Mass., on Saturday.

Maurice Edgar, a news agent on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, was shot and killed in a saloon in Nashville on Saturday night, by a gambler named Al. Stevens, from Louisville. Stevens was arrested.

Michael McKeon, a civil engineer, residing in Buffalo, struck his wife on the head with a flat-iron, on Saturday, and killed her. Both parties were intoxicated. McKeon has been arrested.

LOCAL.

The Police arrested last week 1,563 persons. Fire Marshal Sheldon reports twenty fires for the week ending Saturday, involving a loss of $2,210; insurance, $49,500.

About 8 o'clock on Saturday morning a young girl named Annie Martin, residing at No. 114 West Thirty-first street, committed suicide by taking laudanum. No cause can be assigned for the rash act.

On Saturday, about noon, three boys, two of them brothers, named Stewart and Edward Arthur, and Wm. Craworth, were drowned while skating on a pool of water in a lot at the corner of Sixth avenue and Seventh street, Brooklyn. The bodies were recovered.

Marshal Conklin issued 147 licenses last week. The receipts were $271 25.

The Brooklyn Police made 482 arrests during last week.

Four thousand people are daily fed by the Paterson, N. J., Relief Fund.

There were 5,527 males and 1,478 females accommodated with lodgings at the various station-houses in this City during last week.

THE CRUEL CINCINNATI ENGINEER.

The circumstances of the cruel roasting alive of a dog in Cincinnati, for which the offending man has been fined and imprisoned, are as follows: Patrick Naughton, the engineer, who runs an engine on the Little Miami Road, was idly standing before his engine fire, when a dog ran by, halting a short distance off. Somebody gave it a kick, and somebody else called out to Naughton, "Here, throw it in the fire." "All right," he answered, "pitch it up." The dog was pitched up, and Mr. Naughton held it in one hand while he opened the door of the furnace, in which roared a blazing fire. On opening it wide, he took the dog in both hands and hurled it straight into the middle of a glowing bed of coals. After looking at the beast squirm for a few seconds he closed it up, and when it was opened again there was only a mass of burnt matter, redly transparent. In court, Mr. Naughton did not deny the act, but urged that he was troubled about the recent strike, and did it "kind of absent-minded like."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Lawrence, J.—69, Cochran vs. Hovey; 9, Wilkins vs. Sherman; 17, Winson vs. Phenix Warehouse Company; 47, Baird vs. The Mayor, &c.; 71, Harte vs. De Witt; 80, Western Union Telegraph Company vs. Manhattan Telegraph Company; 81, The People ex rel. McNamara vs. Board of Apportionment; 81½c, In the matter, &c., Murphy; 102, Graham vs. Canavan; 118, Dallamore vs. Duncan, impleaded; 119, In the matter, &c., Muller; 121, Flandrau vs. Holland, Trustee; 143, Risley vs. Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company; 146, Ternier vs. Cooke et al.; 181, Hollerer vs. Ruffner; 183, Egbert vs. Crittenden, Jr.; 189, Haden vs. Buddensick; 190, Hall vs. Van Winkle; 192, Germania Bank vs. Koehler; 193, Meyer vs. Tanner; 198, De Branlien vs. Voght; 200, Chatham National Bank vs. Merchants' National Bank; 201, Williams vs. Wilson; 206, Hunter vs. Colvin et al.; 207, Casanova vs. Derby Coal Company of Pennsylvania; 208, Morrison vs. Morrison; 215, Schenck, survivor, vs. Ingraham, Jr., et al.; 217, Grocers' Bank vs. Penfield; 219, Handrow vs. Fargo, Trustee; 220, Sober vs. Fargo, Trustee; 221, Paul vs. Fargo, Assignee; 228, Wilfelder vs. Allen et al.; 330, Briggs et al. vs. Partridge et al.; 235, Potter vs. Coulter; 236, Wippler vs. Wippler; 238½, Dearing vs. Hopkins, impleaded; 245, Riley vs. Corwin; 261, Jones vs. The Mayor, &c.; 302, Hill vs. Charter Oak Insurance Company; 325, Williams vs. Williams.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Davis, P. J., Daniels and Donohue, JJ.—18, Barry vs. Mutual Life Insurance Company; 49, Knapp et al. vs. Anderson et al.; 309, Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.; 168, Sinclair vs. Neill et al.; 170, Wilson vs. Kerr; 172, English et al. vs. Steele; 288, Prouts vs. Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company; 321, Brown vs. Post; 17, Hallgarten et al. vs. Eckert et al.; 104, People ex rel. Kasinski vs. The Mayor; 122, In the matter, &c., Fowler; 124, Deas vs. Wandell; 128, Platt et al. vs. Platt; 129, The People ex rel. Stemler vs. McGuire; 130, —— vs. ——; 40, New-York Floating Dry-dock Company vs. Seaman et al.; 175, O'Toole vs. Garvin et al.; 176, Willis vs. Weaver; 177, Lester vs. Union Manufacturing Company; 178, Gallup et al. vs. Lederer; 179, Jex vs. The Board of Education; 180, Clark vs. Donaldson; 182, Hope vs. Lawrence; 183, Arnold et al. vs. Nichols, impleaded.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Barrett, J.—11, Adler, et al. vs. Elmore; 2549, Nelson vs. The Mayor, &c.; 391, Maguire vs. Fardy et al.; 735, Wardenburg vs. Burke; 2779, Devlin vs. Devlin; 715, Battersby vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company; 277, Claflin et al. vs. Amerman; 1207, Reed et al. vs. Brady; 1211, Hall vs. Van Winkle; 2117, Bradley vs. Mayor, &c.; 637, Inslee, survivor, vs. Hampton; 765, Bradley vs. Neff et al.; 1061, Post et al. vs. Coles; 1011, Meridan T. Company vs. Morgan; 1065, Koch vs. Bedrosian; 1075, Spaulding vs. Bennett; 1105, Claflin et al. vs. Minzesheimer et al.; 1427, Solomon vs. Von Praag; 1473, Smith vs. Bechtel; 1223, Drummond vs. Eldridge.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—2060, Gordon vs. Van Orden; 1490, Kelly, Administrator, vs. New-York Railroad and Transportation Company et al.; 232, Murray vs. Harris et al.; 452, Archer vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1380, Reed et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 1394, Huston vs. Bowler et al.; 814, Chatham National Bank vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 996, Sage vs. Grant; 12, Downing vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 778, Bradley vs. Hipp et al.; 872, Diossy vs. Mildeberger; 1333, Maximilian vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1432, Clarkson vs. Palmer, Jr.; 1434, Goodwin, sur., vs. Nellner; 1436, Howland et al. vs. Clews; 1438, Blackstone, Receiver, vs. Andes Fire Insurance Company; 1442, Koehler vs. Garjan; 1446, Babcock vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 1452, Winn vs. Hotaling; 1402, Ward vs. Ulrich.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—691, Stokes et al. vs. Recknagle; 621, Knapp, Receiver, vs. Roche; 379, Travers vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 839, Levy et al. vs. Burgess; 723, Hart vs. White; 61, Schenck et al. vs. Morris; 777, Fowler et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 401, Moore et al. vs. Shaefer; 841, Milbank vs. Bogert; 843, Gardner vs. Bennett; 845, Hawes et al. vs. Nolan et al.; 849, Wattles vs. Hubbard; 851, Ronalds vs. Mechanics' National Bank; 853, Miller vs. Rielly; 855, Malry vs. Stevenson; 857, Boch vs. Miller, Treasurer; 859, Barney, President, vs. Blanchard, impleaded; 861, Straus by guardian vs. Archer et al.; 855, Forty-second Street and Grand Street Ferry Railroad Company vs. Guntzer; 867, Jones vs. Morgan.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part II.—Held by Sedgwick, J.—676½, Chapman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 454, Oakley vs. The Mayor, &c.; 390, American Popular Life Insurance Company vs. O'Neill et al.; 72, Sharpe vs. O'Brien; 702, Congregation Shaar Hashmoin vs. Halliday; 280, O'Sullivan vs. Robert; 722, Hart vs. Hays; 30, Murrill et al. vs. Beach et al.; 586, Graves vs. Lowell et al.; 796, Loaners' Bank vs. North Shore Railroad Company; 726, Osborn vs. Gantz; 390½, Bailey vs. Griswold et al.; 740, Wemer vs. Naegler; 744, Clute vs. Murray et al.; 746, Finnin vs. Mallory.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to first Monday in February.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Loew, J. Court opens at 11 A. M.—612 Leetch vs. Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Alker, Spaulding, and McAdam, JJ.—1, Polak vs. Feeney; 2, Wiess vs. Sulzer; 3, Reed vs. Pidcock; 4, O'Conner vs. Cohen; 5, Goodheart vs. Smith; 6, Badowreau vs. Sutton; 7, Frank vs. Covert; 8, Harnett vs. Garvoy; 9, Brooks vs. Wray; 10, Soper vs. Kirk; 11, Togetti vs. Bamberger; 12, Berg vs. Narragansett Steam-ship Company; 13, Kabe vs. Fensch; 14, Eisner vs. Riss; 15, Dames vs. Aaron; 16, Thompson vs. Smith; 17, Story vs. Bennett.

MARINE COURT.—Held by Alker, Spaulding and McAdam, JJ.—Non-enumerated Motions and Appeals from Orders: Hughson vs. Fuller; Crospey vs. Salomon; Koehler vs. Haag; Lowenberg vs. Koper; Goldinsky vs. Cohn; Howe Machine Company vs. Hunt; Simon vs. Washeim; Krudge vs. De la Vergne; Hirschfield vs. Loeb; Ettinger vs. Salem.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the Term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Adjourned for the Term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Adjourned for the Term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Sutherland, J.—William McIntee, robbery; John Rogers, felonious assault and battery; John Kenny, burglary; Henry Meyers, burglary; Julius Erdisy, Frederick Koener, burglary; John Hennessy, burglary; George R. Dunham, larceny from the person; Frank Murphy, larceny from the person; William Brady, larceny from the person; Frank Mead, William Hoyt, larceny from the person; George Muller, larceny from the person; Eva Eidenbecker, grand larceny; Carl Schultz, William Gutgochart, forgery; William Hunley, Chas. Hamilton, bigamy; George Walters, selling lottery policies.

OYER AND TERMINER.—Held by Brady, J.—James Cahill, homicide.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Goodwin vs. Cobb, &c., Murray vs. Valentine, Moore vs. Valentine, Equitable Life Insurance Company vs. Wilson; memoranda.

Bailey vs. Pike, &c., Devoe vs. Nutter, Levy vs. Bernstein, Schiessinger vs. Bernstein, In the Matter, &c., Ingersoll; granted.

Clarke vs. Clarke; reference granted.

By Judge Davis.

Davis vs. Alfaro; order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Monell.

Mosback vs. Mosback; judgment for plaintiff. (See decision.)

Havens vs. McGrath; judgment for plaintiff. (See opinion.)

Fisk Pavement and Flagging Company vs. Evans, Colby vs. Keyes; orders granted.

Sewards vs. Kessler; motion granted.

Lamb vs. Oxygen Gas-light Company; order denying motion and dissolving injunction.

Slauson vs. Savidge; order overruling demurrer.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Daly.

King vs. Grimes, Frith vs. Gilmore; motion granted.

Crow vs. Burke; let the defendant appear and submit to examination on Jan. 28, 10 A. M., or application will be denied.

By Judge Larremore.

Thompson vs. Thompson; order signed.

Lelamater vs. Fellows; no issue of fraud is raised by the pleadings. Items of account, fifty in number, are disputed. Reference ordered.

Moss vs. Goldstein; motion denied, costs to abide event.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 24.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000 U.S.C.6s,'81	118¼	200 Lake Shore	82
15,000 do.	118⅜	1000 do. s3.	82
400 Am. Coal	63	200 do. c.	82
100 Am. Express	61½	500 do.	82
400 N. Y. C. & H.	103⅝	200 do. b3.	82
600 do.	103½	2800 do.	81⅞
100 do.	103⅝	300 do. b3.	81⅞
600 do.	103⅛	900 do. b3.	81¾
100 West. Union	76¾	800 do.	81¾
100 do. s3.	76⅝	1800 do.	81⅝
200 do.	76½	100 do. s3.	81⅝
100 do. b3.	76¾	1500 do.	81½
800 do.	76½	500 do. b3.	81⅜
300 do. b3.	76⅞	700 do.	81⅝
600 do.	76⅝	400 do. b3.	81⅞
1100 do. s3.	76½	400 do.	81¾
3300 do.	76½	300 Union Pacific	35⅛
900 do.	76⅞	400 do. b3.	35½
500 do. b3.	76⅞	600 do. s3.	35
200 Pacific Mail	41⅝	1200 do.	35
2400 do.	41¼	100 do. b3.	35
200 do. s3.	41⅛	10 Pittsburg	88½
100 do. b3.	41⅞	100 North-west s15.	60¾
1000 do.	41⅞	200 do.	60½
800 do.	41¼	100 R. Island s3.	105
400 do.	41⅜	100 do.	104⅞
100 Panama	116½	100 St. Paul	48
200 do. b3.	116¾	100 do.	47⅞
100 H. & St. J. Pf.	41¼	25 St. Paul Pf.	72⅝
200 Ohio & Miss.	34⅛	100 do. b3.	72½
100 do. b3.	34¼	300 Tol. & Wab.	54
100 C., C. & I. C. b10.	31⅝	200 do. b3.	54
100 do.	31¼	500 Del., Lack. & W.	102½
100 do.	31⅜	400 do. b3.	102½

MONDAY, Jan. 26—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, local and National, reported through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, Jan. 24, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year:

Decrease in Loans	$885,400
Increase in Specie	429,100
Increase in other Legal Tenders	2,464,800
Increase in Deposits	1,450,700
Decrease in Circulation	69,100

	Jan. 25, '73.	Jan. 17, '74.	Jan. 24, '74.
National Capital	$71,235,000	$69,235,000	$69,235,000
Local Capital	16,919,200	17,266,300	17,254,000
Total	$88,204,200	$86,501,300	$86,489,000
Loans	282,159,100	268,496,500	269,611,100
Gold & Gold Notes	20,371,700	34,310,000	34,739,100
Other Legal Tenders	45,874,000	55,418,500	57,883,300
Deposits	216,670,800	231,241,100	232,691,800
Circulation	27,529,200	27,093,800	27,024,700

The gain in the present Bank Averages is less marked on the Deposit line than for the previous three weeks of the New Year. The gain in Greenbacks, however, continues, and the aggregate is now $12,000,000 ahead of this time last year, and $11,000,000 ahead of the corresponding week in 1872. The Greenback Average now stands in relation to the Deposit Average full *Twenty-five* ₱ *cent.* The proportion of Greenbacks and Gold Notes to Deposits and Circulation over *Thirty-five* ₱ *cent.*, or $92,622,400 to $260,316,500. In regard to Loans and Discounts, it is again remarked that they show a moderate movement compared with the present ability of the Banks to grant accommodations. For the week under review they show a decrease of nearly a million. The Gold Notes held by the Banks, mostly on special deposit, are now $14,000,000 ahead of last year, and $9,000,000 ahead of 1872, and the aggregate is $34,739,100 of the entire Gold Notes Circulation of the Treasury of $45,406,300. The Treasury now holds $85,949,553 in Gold, or $40,543,253 in excess of its Gold Notes Circulation.

The Street rates for Money on demand loans are now 1@2 ₱ cent. below the regular Bank rate of 7 ₱ cent. Many of the down-town Banks are accepting the Street rates of 5@6 ₱ cent. from the Brokers, while discounting freely the paper of their dealers and correspondents at 7 ₱ cent. As intimated above, the new business offering is barely equal to the current paper maturing and paid off at Bank.

The Trade of the week had a further improvement in nearly all departments. The Produce Exports were $1,400,000 larger than the previous week, and the Imports put upon the market, after paying Customs, were nearly equal to the same week last January, although the gross entries for the week were less than half the large total of last season. The Importers in the line of Foreign Dry Goods talk encouragingly of the prospects for the Spring business, and the Domestic Commission people are doing a satisfactory trade.

The Cotton movement for the week was again large. The receipts at the ports amount to 158,500 bales, and for the Crop season to date 2,365,000 bales, as against 2,138,000 bales to date last year. The exports of the week 106,800 bales, of which 13,500 bales were from New-York, and the value including in the general Export return of $5,960,000. The Exchange making against the direct exports of Cotton from the South, and mostly negotiated through New-York, keeps the market well supplied with Bills below the points at which it would pay the Bankers to ship Gold. It now seems probable that the export movement of Gold will be renewed much later in the season than last year. The redemption of the Principal of the Public Debt will be greatly less, and the avails of the Cotton and other crops marketed abroad much greater. The price of Gold is held with some steadiness in the Gold Room, on speculation, at about 111½ ₱ cent., on the chances of something turning up at Washington to favor a Spring rise. But thus far the Greenback influence, although already amounting to $27,000,000, has not been very successfully used to advance Gold, as against the trade and financial causes (Foreign as well as Domestic) tending to keep it down.

The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount for the past week to $4,794,247, as compared with $10,106,398 same week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce are $5,960,182, as against $4,586,333 last year. The Exports of Gold and Silver, $1,027,078, as against $2,955,846 last year. The Customs in Gold deposited during the week in the New-York Office of the Treasury amounted to $2,298,200, comparing with $2,437,110 same week last January.

The Import entries at New-York of Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, (not including Foreign Specie,) since July 1, 1873, are as follows. The figures are official to the close of December, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$31,423,169	December	$20,214,570
August	32,632,909	Jan. 10	7,254,124
September	29,772,735	Jan. 17	7,712,254
October	27,275,914	Jan. 24	4,794,247
November	20,784,951		
Total			$181,864,903
To same date, 1873			221,205,506
Decrease since July 1			$39,340,603

The Export Clearances from New-York of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Articles re-exported since July 1, 1873, are as follows:

July	$25,621,503	December	$25,250,750
August	24,343,509	Jan. 7	4,908,685
September	25,799,042	Jan. 14	4,505,705
October	31,246,838	Jan. 21	5,960,182
November	28,495,882		
Total since July 1			$176,132,096
To same date 1873			140,554,876
Increase since July 1			$35,577,220
Gold, Jan. 24, 1874			111½ ₱ cent.
Gold, Jan. 25, 1873			113⅞ ₱ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York since July 1, 1873, are as follows:

July	$10,838,043	December	$2,447,271
August	2,198,549	Jan. 10	540,447
September	1,502,625	Jan. 17	482,495
October	2,107,447	Jan. 24	1,027,078
November	2,545,842		
Total since July 1			$23,589,789
Total same date 1873			41,655,263
Decrease since July 1			$18,065,474

The Customs receipts in Gold deposited in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, and the Gold Interest paid out by this Office since July 1, 1873, are as follows:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
July	$10,439,462	July	$9,931,337
August	13,454,785	August	5,421,843
September	11,296,278	September	1,424,593
October	8,146,522	October	3,237,334
November	5,953,287	November	3,707,511
December	6,558,461	December	6,515,425
Jan. 3	645,000	Jan. 3	1,550,000
Jan. 10	2,263,400	Jan. 10	3,239,000
Jan. 17	2,019,000	Jan. 17	2,066,500
Jan. 24	2,298,200	Jan. 24	1,076,000
Total, 1874	$63,679,395	Total, 1874	$38,169,543
Total, 1873	77,262,127	Total, 1873	53,637,251

COURSE OF STOCKS AND GOLD—THE WEEK.

		Jan. 25, '73.
American Gold	111¼@111⅞@111⅜	113⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May	117⅛@117⅝@117⅜	116⅜
U. S. 5-20s, '67, January	117¼@117⅝@117⅛	116⅜
U. S. New 5 ₱ cents	112⅞@113⅝@112⅞	114¼
Central Pacific 6 ₱ cents	96⅞@97	100¼
Union Pacific 6 ₱ cents	84½@85⅜	83½
New-York Central	102⅞@104⅝@103⅝	105⅞
Rock Island	104⅛@105½@105	108⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	33⅞@34⅜@34⅛	48⅜
St. Paul Common	47⅜@49@47⅝	54⅞
St. Paul Preferred	71⅝@73⅞	74
Toledo and Wabash	53⅝@54⅞@54	75⅝
Union Pacific	33⅜@35⅞@35⅜	35⅞
Erie	48⅜@50⅜@48⅞	64⅞
Western Telegraph	76@76⅞	83⅞
Pacific Mail	40⅞@43⅞@41⅞	73⅞
Lake Shore	80½@79⅝@82⅛@81⅝	93⅞
North-western Common	60⅝@61⅛@60⅝	82
Harlem	124@126⅛@125⅜	119
North-west Preferred	72⅜@73⅞	90½

The above table reflects a general rise on the Share list and a steady market for the Public Funds of the United States and the Pacific Mortgages. In other Railroad Mortgages the business is constantly on the increase, at the Exchange Board, in the way of investment orders. The preference still runs on the old-established Bonds of such roads as New-York Central, Central New-Jersey, Delaware and Lackawanna, and the Western trunk lines. Two of the latter, the North-west and the St. Paul, are now in the way of consolidating all their original Bonds and providing means for extending their tracks and equipments by General Consolidated Gold-bearing 7 ₱ cent. Mortgages. That of the North-west Company was made last Winter for $48,000,000, of which $35,000,000 is reserved for the original Bonds. The St. Paul Company have just prepared their General Mortgage for $35,000,000, of which $26,500,000 will be held to cover the original Bonds, and the further sum of $850,000 made applicable to the payment of 7 ₱ cent. Interest due to the Preferred stockholders in February. The Central Pacific Company have introduced through their Bankers, Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, (who are through with the First Mortgage on the Road, now selling at the Exchange Board at 96¼@97 ₱ cent.,) the Land Grant Mortgage 7 ₱ cent. Gold, April and October Coupons, payable in New-York. The Mortgage is for $10,000,000 on 11,000,000 acres of California, Utah, and Nevada lands, granted by the Congress of the United States.

The Share speculation of the week was, for the most part, in the upward direction. The exceptions were chiefly noted on Thursday and Friday, under the influence of what may be called the Lake Shore movement, that somewhat confused the street by the sudden fluctuations of 2@3 ₱ cent. The market on Saturday closed steady.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BANKING HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1874.

We have for sale a limited amount of six per cent. LAND GRANT MORTGAGE BONDS of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, which we can offer, for the present, at 85 and accrued interest.

These Bonds were issued Oct. 1, 1870, and have twenty years to run from that date.

They are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire Land Grants of the United States Government to the Central Pacific and the California and Oregon Railroad Companies, the latter having become the property of the Central Pacific Railroad Company by consolidation.

The Company will realize from these Grants between eleven and twelve millions of acres, which, at a low estimate, are valued at nearly $30,000,000.

The total amount of the Land Grant Mortgage is $10,000,000.

The Bonds are $1,000 each; interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1; principal and interest payable in gold in the City of New York.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company own and operate over 1,200 miles of first-class finished railroad, which is earning, over operating expenses, the interest on their entire Bonded Debt, and semi-annual dividends of three per cent. gold on their paid-up Capital Stock of $54,000,000, with a considerable surplus over; and the earnings are constantly increasing from year to year.

The Gross and Net earnings of the road, the Interest on Bonded Debt, and Surplus for the last three years, have been as follows, viz.:

	Gross earnings.	Net over oper'g exp's.	Interest payments.	Surplus after pay'g int'st
1871	$9,467,072	$5,171,192	$2,884,414	$2,286,778
1872	12,734,729	7,207,284	3,554,299	3,652,985
1873	13,871,089	8,281,649	3,514,357	4,767,292

The proceeds of sales of lands will be devoted to the purchase and redemption of the Land Grant Bonds until all are retired.

We buy and sell Government Bonds and Gold at current market rates; buy Gold Coupons; receive Deposits, and allow interest at the rate of Four per cent.; make collections; buy and sell Stocks and Bonds at the Stock Exchange on Commission for cash, and transact a general Banking and Financial business.

FISK & HATCH.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & Co.,
No. 32 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OF MERCANTILE FIRMS and individuals received in either currency or coin; interest allowed thereon. All facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks. Orders for Investment Securities, also Gold and Exchange, executed.

☞ A LIMITED NUMBER OF WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds for sale by AUG. J. BROWN & SON, No. 59 Liberty st. Net earnings for 1873 largely in excess of interest on bonded debt.

☞ FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED By E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

AN ELEVATED RAILWAY.

A CHICAGO MAN'S DEVICE—THE CARS TO RUN BY GRAVITY.

A merchant in Chicago has recently patented a device for a street railway, dependent upon gravity for the motive power. The Chicago *Tribune* thus describes it: "The railway itself consists of a series of inclined tracks, elevated upon a framework of heavy pillars and trestles, upon which the wheels which carry the car travel. The central posts are heavy timbers, twelve inches square, into which are set the cross joists which support the double tracks on each side. The inner track is set one foot from the post, and the outer is eighteen inches from the inner. The tracks are set on beds, two by fourteen inches, and are braced to the trestle-work and to each other. The cars do not run on the tracks, but a set of four wheels with grooved edges travel on the half-round rails, and the car is suspended from the axles of these wheels by wire rope. On starting at the highest point of the first section of track, the car is hung about one foot clear of the ground, and, as the sections are one mile long or more, and the grade is about twenty-five feet to the mile, it is evident that the car would strike the ground within a very short distance. To obviate this, a large wheel, five feet in diameter, is placed at the front end of the car, on the side. This wheel is turned by spokes, like a ship's wheel, and the bold pilot of the car occupies a little platform where he can keep a lookout for passengers and work the machine. As the wheels descend the incline, the operator winds up the car a distance corresponding to the vertical fall, by means of his large wheel, and a series of pinion-wheels which turn the shaft to which the supporting rope is attached. The car is thus kept constantly at the same distance from the ground at which it started, and the exertion necessary is not great, owing to the lightness of the car and the leverage obtained by the gearing. The tracks are arranged with opposite inclination on opposite sides of the posts, so that the cars travel in opposite directions on each side. As above stated, the average length of the inclined sections is one mile, but the road can be extended indefinitely by a simple contrivance. On reaching the lower point the wheels run upon a piece of track which slides vertically in grooveways to the height of the original starting point. The trestle-work here is again high up, the wheels start on their descent once more, and the journey continues. The car itself is neither raised nor lowered, but the wheel is simply thrown out of gear, and the rope unwinds from the cylinder to be rewound as the wheels again descend. The sets of wheels weigh less than 100 pounds each, and are raised by the descent of a counter weight at each station, where a station-keeper is placed to attend to the changing of wheels from the lower to the upper track. Each car carries ten persons, for each of whom a seat is provided with a sliding door for each seat, and, when they are filled, no more passengers can be carried. The cars weigh about 500 pounds each, and cost from $75 to $100. It is thought that the road will not cost over $2,000 per mile where the incline is not over twenty feet to the mile. The rate of speed, of course, depends upon the amount of the incline, and the weight of the car and passengers. The full car should have a speed of fifteen miles per hour, with an inclination of twenty-five feet to the mile. They may have more, but the conductor has a brake upon the wheels, and another check in the shape of two obliquely inclined iron rods which will drag along the ground to prevent lateral motion of the car. They can be pressed into the ground by a treadle, and the forward motion thus checked also."

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 24, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	30	Sugar, hhds.	196
Broom-corn, bales	106	Leather, sides	10,069
Copper, bbls.	15	Stearine, pks.	61
Cotton, bales	2,790	Beef, pks.	23
Dried Fruits, pks.	136	Pork, pks.	78
Eggs, bbls.	561	Cut-meats, pks.	1,845
Flour, bbls.	12,792	Lard, tcs.	105
Meal, bbls.	710	Lard, kegs	90
Wheat, bushels	23,760	Butter, pks.	1,932
Corn, bushels	12,600	Cheese, pks.	472
Oats, bushels	10,763	Rice, pks.	240
Malt, bushels	1,338	Dried Hogs, No.	4,608
Grass-seed, bags	383	Pea-nuts, bags	288
Oatmeal, bbls.	250	Starch, pks.	300
Beans, bbls.	87	Tobacco, hhds.	144
Hops, bales	174	Tobacco, pks.	272
Hides, No.	830	Wool, bales	172
Hides, bales	252	Whisky, bbls.	1,013
Molasses, bbls.	5,298		

COFFEE—Strong in price, as last quoted, with a good demand noted; 3,645 bags Rio, by the South America, sold chiefly at 27¾c.@28¾c., gold.

COTTON—Has been quite dull for early delivery, and prices have been more or less nominal. Sales, 331 bales, including 143 bales to spinners and 188 bales to speculators. For forward delivery the dealings have been less extensive at 1-16c.@⅛c. lower prices, closing weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 18,800 bales, (of which 4,400 bales were on last evening, and 14,400 bales to-day,) with 900 bales more at the calls, all on the basis of Low Middling, with January option closing at 15 1-16c.; February, 15 5-32c.@15 3-16.; March, 15 11-16c.@15 23-32c.; April, 16 5-32c.; May, 16½c.; June, 16 15-16c.; July, 17¼c. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,790 bales, including 1,326 bales from Norfolk, 747 bales from New-Orleans, and 717 bales per railroad. The week's exports hence have been 13,573 bales....The exports from all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1873, have been 1,226,131 bales, (including 823,521 bales to Great Britain, and 402,610 bales to the Continent,) against 1,167,810 bales same time last season.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
Good Ordinary	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	14⅝	14⅝	14⅞	14⅞
Low Middling	15¼	15¼	15 1-16	15 1-16
Middling	16⅛	16⅛	16½	16½
Good Middling	17⅛	17⅛	17½	17½

DRUGS AND DYES—The demand has been good for the leading kinds, with the advantage as to values, in most instances, in favor of sellers. A somewhat better inquiry has been noted for Essential Oils, but at irregular rates.

DYE-WOODS—Inactive at former figures. San Domingo Logwood most sought after, but scarce, and held rather above the views of buyers.

EGGS—In slack request within the reduced range of 22c.@27c. for fresh, chiefly at 22c.@24c.

FERTILIZERS—Sell rather slowly on the basis of former rates for most kinds.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The feature of the market for State and Western Flour, to-day, was the decidedly active demand noted for shipping extras for the English and West India markets, chiefly City Mills stock for the latter, on a comparatively steady basis as to values, for desirable lines, though on the poorer grades, and on some lots, the advantage was in favor of purchasers. Of the trade and family extras, Minnesotas were most sought after, meeting with a fair call at essentially unchanged quotations. Other grades of stock were rather tame within the previous range. The sales reported since our last have been 19,850 bbls. of all grades, including very poor to very choice No. 2 at $4 25@$5 25, chiefly at $4 65@$5 10; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western, $5 20@$6 25, chiefly $5 85@$6 10 for fair to good, and $6 15@$6 25 for choice: inferior to good Extra State at $6 50@$7, chiefly at $6 90 for good, in lines; good to very fancy do. at $7@$8 15, chiefly at $7 65@$8 15 for the West Indies; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 40@$7, chiefly at $6 65@$7; poor to very choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 65@$7 10 ₱ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates. Included in the reported sales were 4,500 bbls. shipping Extra Western and State, for the English markets, and 8,600 bbls. City Mills Extras, for the West Indies, within our range....Southern Flour quiet, but steady; 600 bbls. sold....Rye Flour unchanged; sales, 300 bbls....Corn-meal rather weak at about yesterday's quotations; sales, 400 bbls., including 100 bbls. White Western at $4 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat of really desirable quality has been offered less freely, and in good demand for export and milling, chiefly for export, at an advance of fully 1c. ₱ bushel, closing in favor of sellers. Winter quiet and somewhat irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 123,000 bushels at $1 63@$1 65 for ordinary to prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, $1 64@$1 65 for No. 1 Minnesota do., $1 61@$1 63 for ordinary to strictly prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, from cars and afloat, chiefly at $1 62@$1 63, afloat; $1 62 for strictly choice do., in store; $1 58@$1 61 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, chiefly at $1 60 for prime; $1 60@$1 61 for No. 2 North-west do.; $1 56@$1 63 for ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 61 for No. 2 North-west, (two car-loads,) and White Spring, (one car-load,) Mixed; and $1 75@$1 95 for White Western. Also, for forward delivery, a boat-load of No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, deliverable first five days in February, at $1 61 ₱ bushel....Corn has been in moderately active request at easier prices generally, though for sound old Mixed Western, in store, the market was rather steadier toward the close. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 74,000 bushels at 92c. for prime old mixed Western, in store; 92c.@93c. for do., afloat, car lots; 83c.@86c. for new Mixed Western; 86c.@88c. for new Yellow do., mostly at 86c.@87c. for fair to good; 91c.@92c. for old Yellow Western, in store; 86c.@87c. for new White Western; 86c. for White Southern....Rye quoted at from $1 04@$1 10 for car and boat loads on a quiet market; 1,800 bushels State, from cars, sold at $1 04@$1 08....Barley quiet, but held with decided confidence, on the basis of $2 for strictly prime Canada West, which rate, however, is above the views of purchasers; 1,500 bushels very choice two-rowed State sold at $1 80 ₱ bushel....Barley-malt wanted at firm rates; sales, 3,500 bushels two-rowed State at $1 75; 2,500 bushels Canada West at $2 05, 60 and 90 days' credit; and 2,500 bushels Lake Shore at $2, 90 days' credit....Oats much more urgently sought after on trade and speculative account, and advanced sharply in price, with sales reported of 67,000 bushels at 60c.@64c. for inferior to choice Mixed Western, from track and delivered, chiefly at 63c. for average full lots, with 64c. reported bid at the close for prime boat loads; 62c. for do. in store, and 64c. a 65c. for White do., closing with 65c. reported bid for strictly prime, afloat....Hay, Straw and Feed, without important alteration....The week's exports hence for European ports have been 39,162 bbls. Flour, 595,132 bushels Wheat, 275,559 bushels Corn, and 17,597 bushels Rye.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Further sales of 1,000 rolls Domestic Cloth were reported at 12¼c.@12½c., apart from which no important dealings transpired. Quotations as before.

HIDES—There has been a very limited inquiry noted for supplies at drooping rates, with stocks accumulating. The week's receipts have been 70,963 Hides; sales, 34,415 Hides and 70 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andreen, 4,595 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22@22½ lbs., at 27c. gold, 60 days, usual selection; 4,470 Dry Montevideo, 21@22 lbs., at 26½c.@26¾c., gold. 30 to 60 days, usual selection; 1,900 Dry California, 24 lbs., 5,040 Dry Central Americas, 20 to 22 lbs., 2,985 Dry Bogota, 21 lbs., 5,675 Dry Texas and Southern, 20 to 23 lbs., 4,265 Dry Texas Kips, 10 lbs., 200 Wet-salted Texas, 65 lbs., on private terms; 485 Wet-salted Rio Grande Cow, to arrive in Boston, 50 lbs., at 13⅝c., gold, 30 days; 500 Wet-salted Horse Hides, 40 lbs., on private terms; 5,300 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., at 10½c.@10¾c., currency; 30 bales Calcutta Cow, 10 lbs., 50 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 21 lbs., on private terms. Stock in first hands this morning, 74,500 Hides and 590 bales do., against 44,900 Hides and 805 bales do., same time last year.

LEATHER—There has been a fair call for supplies, chiefly on manufacturing account, at essentially unaltered rates. offerings and assortment fair. The week's exports have been 6,000 sides.

MOLASSES—Quiet at former figures, a few job lots only having been reported sold.

NAILS—Sell rather slowly on the basis of previous quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Resin rather stronger in price and moderately active. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,100 bbls. good Strained at $2 60@$2 65; 400 bbls. Low No. 2 at $2 70; 800 bbls. Nos. 2 and 1 at $3 25; 100 bbls. No. 1 at $3 50; and 250 bbls. Pale at $4 ₱ 280 lbs....Of City Pitch, 100 bbls. sold at $3....Nothing new in Tar....Spirits Turpentine quiet; quoted at 48c.@48½c. ₱ gallon.

OIL CAKE.—Firm, as last reported, but without further dealings of importance. The week's receipts have been 2,942 sacks; exports, 11,829 pkgs.

PETROLEUM.—Less sought after and less firm, generally, to-day....Of Crude, in bulk, sales reported since our last, of 12,000 bbls., various February deliveries at 6¼c.@6½c., closing at 6¼c., and for prompt delivery at 6⅛c.@6¼c....Of Refined, 5,000 bbls., last half of February at 14¼c., as against late sales yesterday for February delivery at 14⅝c.@14⅞c....And at Philadelphia 2,700 bbls., early delivery, on private terms, and quoted at 13¾c.@14c....Of Refined, in cases, 8,000 cases reported sold at 19c....Naphtha quoted at 9c. for City.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held with increased firmness in view of the more favorable reports from the West, but has been sparingly dealt in; sales have been 270 bbls. new Mess at $15 87½, $16 for uninspected and inspected, closing with the latter price bid; 500 bbls. February, $16; March, $16 15 bid; Western prime Mess, $15; Eastern prime, $1[illegible]....Dressed Hogs have been in fair demand at 6.60c.@7¼c. for Western, and 7c.@7⅞c. for City....Cut Meats have been moderately active, with sales of 100 tcs. Pickled Hams, 16 lbs. average, at 10c.; 1,000 loose City Shoulders at 7c.@7½c.; 1,500 loose City Pickled Hams, part 14 lbs. average, 10½c.; 500 loose City Fresh Hams, 11 lbs. average, 11c.; 5,000 lbs. Bellies, 13 lbs. average, 9c.; 75 bxs. Bellies, 12 lbs. average, on private terms; 500 loose City Smoked Hams, 12½c....Bacon has been quiet, owing partly to the advanced prices claimed; sales 400 bxs. City Long Clear, for last half February, 8½c.; a contract for 500 bxs. Long and Short Clear together, February delivery, settled at 8½c.; 250 bxs. Short Clear, on the spot, 8⅝c.; Long and Short Clear, for January and February, quoted 8½c.@8⅝c. ₱ lb....Lard has been moderately sought after and quoted firmer, with sales reported of 550 tcs. Western Steam, prompt delivery, at 9 17-32c.@9⅝c.; 500 tcs. February 9¾c., closing 9 11-16c.@9¾c.; 500 tcs. March 9¾c., closing 9⅞c., asked; 1,000 tcs. April 10c., closing 10c. bid and 10⅛c. asked. City Steam has been held higher; sales, 100 tcs. at 9¼c., closing 9⅜c., asked....Beef quiet but steady; 125 bbls. sold....Cheese, stronger, with choice lots quoted up to 15¼c.@15½c....Butter has been in fair demand, chiefly on local account, at former prices....The week's exports hence for European ports included 2,194 pks. Pork, 586 pks. Beef, 17,528 bxs. Bacon, 2,361 pks. Lard, 200 pks. Butter and 12,760 bxs. Cheese.

RICE—Firm and moderately active; 3,000 bags Rangoon sold for export at $3 50, gold, in bond.

SEEDS—Generally quiet; Clover firm at 9⅜c.@9½c. for the best samples, and wanted. Other kinds as before.

SKINS—Deer quiet and favoring buyers. Receipts, 144 bales; sales, 9,000 lbs. Sisal, 7,500 lbs. Central American, and 2,000 lbs. Mexicans, on private terms. Sisal quoted at 62½c., Central American at 60c.@65c., currency....Goat steady and wanted; receipts, 853 bales, chiefly from Vera Cruz. Sales, 250 bales Curacao, 56 bales Rio Hache, and 50 bales Mexican on private terms.

SUGARS—Raw in better request, chiefly on refining account, on the basis of 7½c. for fair, and 7¾c. for good refining stock, Sales, 291 hhds. Centrifugal at 8⅝c., 1,550 bxs. do., mostly at 8½c.@8⅝c., and 1,450 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7c...Refined Sugars steady and more sought after.

TALLOW, &c.—There has been rather a better inquiry from shippers at steadier prices; sales have been reported of 50,000 lbs choice City at 7⅞c., and 91,000 lbs. out-of-town stock at 7⅝c.@7¾c. for good and prime. Of Stearine, sales have been 111 tcs. at 9⅛c.@9⅜c., the inside price for stock off in quality, and 250 tcs. February on private terms....The week's exports included 751 pks. Tallow.

WHISKY—Steady at 99c.; sales, 250 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Berth room has been in fair demand, chiefly for Grain, Flour, Cotton, and Provisions, at generally firm, and, in the instance of Bacon, by the Liverpool steamers, higher rates....The chartering business has been tamer, but rates have been well supported....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; 8,000 bushels Grain at 10¾d.; 3,700 bushels do. at 11d. ₱ bushel; 75 bxs. Bacon at 40s. ₱ ton; and, by steam, 750 bales Cotton at 7-16d.@½d.; 1,500 bales do. (through freight,) at 7-16d.; 8,000 bushels Wheat at 13d.; 16,000 bushels Grain at 12½d.@13d. ₱ bushel; 950 bxs. Bacon at 60s. ₱ ton; 400 bbls. Apples, 200 pkgs. Oil-cake, and 8,000 Staves, on private terms. Also, a ship, 1,646 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, at 77s. 6d....For London, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.; 8,000 bushels Grain at 11d ₱ bushel; and, by steam, 1,000 tons Bacon, Pork, &c., (through freight,) at 60s. ₱ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 3,500 Staves, on private terms....For Cork and orders, a British bark, 372 tons, hence, with about 2,700 quarters Grain (one-third in bags) at 8s. 6d. ₱ quarter....For the Continent, a British bark, 745 tons, with about 5,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, rumored, but without reliable particulars....For Bremen, by steam, 450 bales Cotton at 1c. ₱ lb.; 1,500 bushels Corn, 500 bags Clover-seed, and 300 pks. Leather on private terms; 150 bxs. Bacon at 60s., and 1,000 pks. Merchandise at full rates....For Havre, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain and 350 tcs. Lard, reported on private terms....For Rotterdam, by steam, 375 bbls. Resin and 275 bags Clover-seed reported on private terms....For Stettin, by steam, 3,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Grain, 400 bags Clover-seed, 550 tcs. Lard, 50 hhds. Tallow, and 1,050 pks. Merchandise at current rates; also, a German bark, 453 tons, with about 2,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 7s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For the German Baltic, a German bark, 340 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 2,400 bbls. Petroleum on private terms....For Gibraltar and orders. (privileges extending to the West coast of Italy, but exculding Spanish ports,) an Italian bark, 533 tons, hence, with a full cargo of Petroleum, on the basis of 32c. for cases, or 7s. for bbls., and £10 gratuity....For Havana and back to Philadelphia, a brig on the basis of $6 50, $6, and $4 25....For the north side of Cuba and back to Philadelphia, a brig, reported at $6 50, $6, and $4 12½, and another, with Molasses, at $4 25....For Mantanzas and back to Philadelphia, two schooners, reported at $6 25@$6 50, $5 87@$6, and $4 25@$4 37½....For ports north of Hatteras, a brig, with Sugar, reported from Matanzas at $6 25; and another with Molasses, from do., at $4....For Boston, a schooner, with Lumber, reported from Wilmington, at $9 50, with option of Bath....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber, reported from Brunswick, and another, with do., from St. Mary's, at $8; and another, with do. from Newbern, at $7....For New-York, a British ship, 902 tons, with general cargo, reported from Shanghai, on private terms.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 24.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat active and higher; sales, No. 1 Spring at $1 25½; No. 2 Spring at $1 24½, cash; $1 25, February; $1 28⅛, March; No. 3 Spring at $1 18@$1 18½; Rejected, $1 12½@$1 13½. Corn steady; sales, No. 2 Mixed at 58¼c., spot; 58½c., February; 59⅞c., March; 65½c., May. Oats active and higher; sales, No. 2 at 42½c., cash; 42⅝c., February; Rejected, 38c.@40c. Rye quiet, but firm and higher; sales, No. 2 at 79½c.@80c. Barley active and higher; No. 2 Fall sold at $1 65@$1 70; No. 3 Spring at $1 40@$1 45. Dressed Hogs firm at $6@$6 30. Pork steady at $14 25@$14 30, cash; $14 30, February; $14 80, March. Lard in fair demand and higher at $9 15, for time or spot; $9 25, February; $9 50, March. Bulk Meats in fair demand and advanced; Shoulders, 5¾c.; Short Rib Middles, 7⅜c.; Short Clear Middles, 7⅞c. Green Meats steady; Shoulders, 5½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¼c.; Clear Sides, 7⅜c. Hams, 9c.@9½c. for 16 lbs. average. Whisky firm at 95½c. Receipts—14,000 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 16,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—14,000 bbls. Flour, 80,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 13,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 24.—Flour—Low grades scarce and in demand; medium and higher grades dull. Wheat dull and unchanged; sales, No. 2 Spring at $1 25@$1 25½; No. 3 Fall at $1 45; No. 2 Red Winter at $1 53. Corn active and higher; sales, No. 2 Mixed at 61c. at east side, on track; 63c.@63½c. in elevator, spot; 62½c., last half February; 64¼c., March. Oats quiet, but firm; sales, No. 2 at 44½c., in elevator. Barley firm and higher; sales, Iowa Spring at $1 30@$1 35. Rye firm at 84c. Whisky steady at 96c. Pork firm at $15. Dry-salted Meats held higher for future sales; Shoulders, 6c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8c.; Clear Sides, 8¼c., for March; small lots Clear Rib Sides at 7¾c., and Clear Sides at 8c., spot. Bacon firm; sales, Shoulders at 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides at 8¾c.; Clear Sides, 9c. Lard firm at 8¾c.; small lots sold at 9c. Live Hogs firmer; sales, shippers at $4 75@$5; packers, $5@$5 35. Cattle quiet and unchanged. Receipts, 4,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 Hogs.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 24.—Flour dull, but steady and unchanged. Wheat heavy, except the best grades; Choice White, $1 95; Fair to Prime do., $1 75@$1 85; Choice Amber, $1 93@$1 96; Good to Prime Red, $1 80@$1 90; Common to Fair do., $1 65@$1 75; Pennsylvania, $1 70@$1 80. Corn dull and heavy; Southern White, 78c.@82c.; do. Yellow, 75c.@81c.; Mixed Western, 83c.@84c. Oats weak and dull; Southern, 57c.@60c.; Western, 57c.@59c. Rye weak. Hay unchanged. Provisions firm and in good demand, but none offering; Mess Pork, $16 50@$17. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6¾c.@7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c.@8½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¾c.@8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c. Lard, 9c. Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@13c. Coffee unchanged. Whisky a shade firmer at $1 01@$1 02. Western Butter in moderate demand and steady.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—Clover-seed steady, at $8@$9 25. Timothy held at $3 30. Flax-seed wanted at $2 25. Flour dull; Superfine, $5 25@$5 50; Extras, $6@$6 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7@$7 75; State, Ohio, and Indiana do., $7 75@$8 25; High Grades, $8 50@$10 25. Wheat—Receipts light; Red, $1 60; Amber, $1 75@$1 78. Rye steady at 95c. Corn quiet; Yellow, 86c. for Old; 81c.@83c. for New; White New, 89c. Oats dull; White, 57c.@62c. Coffee active; Rio, 21½c.@28½c., gold. Sugar dull; fair to good Refining Cuba, 7½c.@7¾c. Petroleum—Less demand; Crude, 10½c.; Refined, 14c., January and the first part of February; 14¼c., the last half of February. Whisky steady at $1 01.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping at $1 45@$1 55. Corn dull at 58c.@62c. Oats unchanged. Rye firm at 94c. Barley firm and unchanged. Butter in good demand; sales, choice, at 33c.@35c. Pork firm at $15 62½@$15 75. Lard quiet but firm; sales, steam, at 9c.; Kettle quoted at 9¼c.@9⅜c. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 6⅛c.@6¼c., cash; sales 150,000 lbs., 6¼c. March; sales 200,000 lbs., buyer May, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅞c.; Clear Sides, 8c. Bacon very firm; sales, Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c.; Clear Sides, 9c. Live Hogs in good demand and firm; sales of light at $5 25@$5 45; Heavy, $5 50@$5 65; receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 2,200 head. Whisky firm at 95c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 24.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat active and higher; sales, No. 1 White Wabash at $1 61; No. 3 do. at $1 50; No. 1 White Michigan at $1 55@$1 56; No. 2 White Michigan at $1 40; Amber Michigan at $1 50; March, $1 56; April, $1 61; Red, $1 54½; No. 2 Red, $1 45@$1 46. Corn steady; sales of High Mixed, new, at 63½c.; Low Mixed, new, 62½c. Oats dull and nominal. Dressed Hogs firm at $6 40; fancy lots sold at $6 50. Seeds—Clover dull at $5 15; Mammoth, $5 35. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—4,000 bushels Wheat; 23,000 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 24.—Imports for last twenty-four hours—Flour, 7,100 bbls.; Wheat, 44,800 bushels; Corn, 53,200 bushels; Oats, 59,400 bushels; Barley, 2,400 bushels. Exports from city elevators—Wheat, 7,672 bushels. Flour quiet; sales of Western-ground Spring at $7@$7 50; Bakers', $7 25@$8 25; White, $8 50@$9. Wheat lower; sales of 1,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at $1 48; No. 1 Milwaukee Spring at $1 55, quoted. Oats quiet; Western held at 55c. Barley nominal; sales of Canada at $1 75@$1 83. Barley-malt active; sales of Canada at $1 70@$1 80; Western, $1 60@$1 75. Other articles unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 24.—Flour quiet at $6@$6 50. Wheat firm; sales, No. 1 at $1 27½; No. 2 at $1 25¼, cash; $1 25¾, February; $1 28½, March. Corn firm; sales No. 2 mixed at 59c. Oats steady; No. 2 sold at 41c. Rye in fair demand and firm; sales, No. 1 at 77c. Barley excited and prices higher; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 60. Pork, $14 50, cash. Hams, in pickle, firm at 9c.@10c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 5⅛c.@5¼c. for loose; Boxed Middles, 7⅞c.@8c. Lard firm; sales of Kettle at 9¼c.@9¾c.; Steam, 9c. Hogs, $5 25@$6 25. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 71,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—14,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 24.—Flour firm; Superfine, $4 50; Extra, $5 25; Extra Family, $6 25; A No. 1, $7 50; Fancy, $8 50. Wheat quiet; White and Amber, $1 55; Red, $1 45. Corn firmer at 68c.@71c. Oats firmer at 60c.@62c.; White, 70c. Provisions firmer; Pork, $15 25@$15 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅞c.@8c.; Clear Sides, 8c.@8¼c. Sugar-cured Hams, 12¼c.@12½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c.@8⅞c.; Clear Sides, 9c.@9⅛c. Lard—Tierce, 9½c.@9¾c.; Keg, 10¼c.; Steam, 9c. Whisky, 94½c.@95c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 24.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,400 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring; $9 for Amber Winter; $9 50 for White Winter; $10 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales of car lots of Amber Michigan at $1 75. Corn in light demand; sales of 7,000 bushels at 78c., and 1,200 bushels at 80c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Corn-meal—$1 65 for bolted, and $1 60 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $21@$22; Shipstuffs, $23@$24; Middlings, $25@$26 ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—For Flour to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 24.—Corn quiet at 78c.@79c. Oats quiet at 58c. Bran sold at $1. Hay dull; sales of prime at $20; choice, $25. Bacon firmer and scarce at 8¼c. for Shoulders; 9⅜c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9⅞c. for Clear Sides. Hams lower at 11½c. Coffee firm and no stock; sales of jobbing lots at 24½c.@29c. All other articles unchanged. Gold, 111¼. Exchange—New-York Sight, ¼ discount; Sterling, $5 35½@$5 36½.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 359 head. Market quiet at yesterday's prices for good grades. Shipments, 1,300 head. Live Hogs active and firm at an advance of 10c.; receipts, 8,500 head; sales of medium to fair at $5 20@$5 45; good to choice at $5 45@$5 75, closing steady with pens well cleared. Sheep steady and unchanged; receipts, 92 head.

DETROIT, Jan. 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; Extra, $1 65; No. 1 White, $1 58@$1 59. Corn steady; High Mixed, 67c.@68c. Oats in good demand at 45c. for No. 1. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—1,000 bushels Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 24.—Wheat quiet. Rye dull and held above views of buyers. Corn quiet, but firmly held at 88c. for new, and 90c. for old. Barley still buoyant; two-rowed State held at $1 70@$1 75; No. 2 Canada West, $1 85@$1 90; Bay Quinte, $1 95@$2. Oats quiet; sales of one car No. 1 Western at 59c.

MEPHIS, Jan. 24.—Flour dull and unchanged at $6@$9 75. Corn in good demand at 72c.@73c. Oats quiet and weak at 57c.@59c. Lard dull and unchanged. Bulk Meats firmer; Shoulders, 6¼c.@6½c.; Sides, 8¼c.@8½c.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 24.—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and steady at 66c.@68c. for new; 70c.@71c. for old Mixed. Oats quiet at 51c. for White, 50c. for No. 1 State, 48c. for No. 2. Petroleum firm and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 24.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 44c. Resin quiet; $2 25 for Strained; $2 35 for No. 2. Crude Turpentine firm; $2 10 for Hard; $3 10 for Yellow Dip. Tar firm at $2 55.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—The Wool market for the past week has been more active, the sales of Domestic having amounted to 1,238,200 lbs., at prices fully up to former quotations. The transactions in Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces have been 292,000 lbs., at from 53c.@59c. ₱ lb., including Extra, Double Extra, and Treble Extra, the bulk of the sales having been at 55c. for Double Extra. Although no advance has been obtained on fine Fleeces, there is a stronger and firmer tone, and indications point to higher prices very soon. Pulled Wools have been in better demand at last reported rates. The stock of Pulled Wool is light, and Pelts are scarce and high. California Wool continues to be in demand, 476,000 lbs. Fall and Spring having been sold during the week, principally at from 25c.@28c. for Free Fall up to 35c. for good Spring, and at present current rates manufacturers are disposed to purchase freely. There is a healthy tone to the market for all kinds of Domestic and the prospects of the trade are encouraging. The sales of the week embrace Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces, Medium Extra, Double Extra, and Treble Extra, at 53c.@59c.; Michigan, 51½c.@53c.; Western, Vermont, and New-Hampshire at 44c.@51c.; Combing and Delaine at 55c.@58c.; Tub at 50c.@57½c.; Scoured at 45c.@$1; Fall and Spring California at 22c.@35c.; Superfine and Extra Pulled at 45c.@56c.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 26, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—FIGARO (English Opera)—Miss C. L. Kellogg, Mrs. Zelda Seguin, Mr. W. Carlton.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—RENT DAY, VARIETIES—Miss Nully Pieris, Mr. Charles White, Mr. Hart, Mr. Harrigan.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MONEY—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Brougham, Miss J. Lewis.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—SARATOGA—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. William Davidge, Miss Sara Jewett.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. — FEMME DE FEU—Mrs. J. B. Booth, Mr. Joseph Wheelock.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD—Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Hayward.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT—Ned Buntline and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—FUN IN A FOG—The Vokes troupe.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—Curiosities.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND CONCERT—Messrs. Maurel, Wieniawski, Theo. Thomas.

FOURTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—READINGS by Rev. Robert Sloss.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE by Bret Harte, "American Humor."

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

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When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

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New-York City.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

FOR SALE.—*A six-cylinder Hoe Press, recently in use in this office, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at the Counting-room,* TIMES *Office.*

The "Louisiana case" is looming up again, and the President is reported to be about to send in a message on the subject, which, from what is indicated of its spirit, is likely to prove a valuable document. In the complications arising from the corruption and discord prevalent in Louisiana, the duty of the President has not been easy to discern. It costs nothing to attribute bad motives to him, as is only too often and too recklessly done, but any one who has examined the case with any care can see that his path has been a most difficult one. His message, it is believed, will recite the facts by which he has been guided, and again point out what he considers to be the limits of his duty and his power in the premises.

Some labor agitators in Chicago have resolved that they are a political party, and their first proceeding has naturally been to promulgate a platform. Although pretending to be devoted to the rights of men as individuals, and violently opposed to all monopolies, they propose to make the State one of the most gigantic and dangerous of all monopolies. The State is to operate all transportation lines, manage all savings banks and fire insurance companies, regulate all payments of wages, and do various other things which the State has no business to do, and which it will never do so long as a majority of its people are fit to be out of its lunatic asylums. All this trash of these pretended working men, as might have been expected, is supplemented by a resolution inciting working men to armed resistance to the authorities whenever they are confronted by the Police under circumstances similar to those of the recent disturbance in this City. The dense ignorance of the theory and practice of free government, and the utter disregard of public rights displayed by these agitators, would be alarming if attended with more discretion. The lack of this quality renders them harmless.

Nobody will be surprised to hear that some of the persons hanging about Congress under pretense of being newspaper correspondents have named their price to Mr. GOSHORN, Director General of the Centennial, and offered to lobby through whatever legislation he may desire. It has been notorious for several years that the profession of journalism has been disgraced by the proceedings of certain disreputable individuals, who have been allowed to have some sort of footing as Washington correspondents. They have been ready at all times to write any person or scheme up or down with a vehemence and zeal directly proportioned to the amount they are paid for the service. The best interests of the country, no less than of journalism, demand the extirpation of this gang of swindlers for the false views of men and affairs their positions enable them to disseminate are both disgraceful and damaging. There is no difficulty about making an end of them. They are all well known, and all that is necessary is for all officials to refuse them that recognition as correspondents which they have long since proved they do not deserve.

Amherst College has set an example in refusing to row on Saratoga waters, and practically withdrawing from the Regatta Association, which, we hope, will not be followed. The majority having decided in favor of Saratoga for the next regatta, and no dishonorable means having been used, so far as the public has been informed, in securing this decision, it is to be hoped that the remaining crews will acquiesce in it. The American College Regatta has come to be an affair in which we can properly feel some national pride, and the crippling of the association by the defection of a minority of its members would be in some sense a public misfortune. The contest at Saratoga next July can be easily made to surpass all former ones, and no means necessary to attain that result should be spared by those directly responsible for its success. Those who will take part in the affair will labor under many difficulties if Amherst persists in its determination, but these difficulties will be greatly increased if this college is joined by Harvard and Bowdoin. We hope the report as to the two latter will prove untrue.

MIRACLES BY ACT OF CONGRESS.

Mr. MERRIMON is a United States Senator from North Carolina. He is a Democrat, an experienced politician, and a man of considerable ability of the sort which Southern Democratic politicians since the war possess. He recently made a speech in the Senate on the finances, which was very elaborate, and was listened to with more than the attention which the courteous members of that easy-going body are wont to accord to each other's remarks. Mr. MERRIMON'S pet aversion is the National Banking law, and his pet objection to that law is that under it the banks are not equally distributed. In this connection he made use of the following extraordinary language, which so fairly represents a good deal of the feeling on the relations of Government to the material interests of the people that we ask our readers to accord it an attention which of itself it does not deserve:

> "If this country is to be preserved, if it is worth preserving, if we desire to see it perpetuated and established upon enduring foundations, we must change the industrial and capital interests of the country in such way as to produce an equilibrium of interests. We must nationalize the sentiment of the country by producing mutuality of interest in this way. * * * * Sectional strife and sectional interests have already come near dissolving the Government and destroying its life; and they will do it, or attempt it, again, unless Congress shall pursue such legislation and adopt such a policy as will tend to produce an equilibrium in all industrial, commercial, and monetary interests."

Exactly how all this is to be done, Mr. MERRIMON has not a very definite idea, but in a general way he thinks that "a great national bank," with a capital of one thousand millions of dollars, in shares of $25, (which would give every man, woman, and child in the country a chance to subscribe,) would be a very good contrivance for the end he has in view. Meanwhile, he says, "you ought to improve the rivers and harbors of the South and West; you ought to extend by the legislation of Congress such advantages as will take capital and immigration to the South and West; you ought to cut canals; you ought to levee the banks of the Mississippi, and encourage ship-building. There are a thousand things that Congress could do, and a national policy of Congress could be developed by which these interests will be distributed with some degree of equality all over the country, from one end to the other."

This is from an extreme Democratic partisan, a descendant of the old school of strict constructionists of the South. It is calculated to make the political ancestors of this modern statesman turn in their graves. It proposes everything which Southern Democrats have been taught to dread and revile, and sets at nought every principle of constitutional law which they have been taught to respect. But these contradictions would not be so remarkable if they did not display a feeling that seems very general in the South, and in both parties—the feeling of dependence on the General Government for advantages which no Government on earth could secure.

The sooner the South gets rid of this feeling the better it will be for the country and for every part of it. For, not only is it beyond the power of the Government to bring about the ideal equality of riches and advantages which is desired, but in seeking this end the Government would be sure to bring about a far worse condition of things than it undertook to remedy. It is of the essence of republican government that it can perform certain limited duties exceedingly well, but that it is utterly unfitted for doing anything more. The duties to which it can attend well are chiefly of a negative character. It can provide for the maintenance of substantial justice between its members, whether individuals or States, and it can conduct with dignity and energy the business of a country with foreign nations. But, beyond this, there is nothing for which it is especially and peculiarly fitted, nothing which non-political agencies would not be likely to accomplish with equal, if not with greater, efficiency. Least of all is a representative Government calculated to adjust financial and business interests. Members of Congress are not elected with a view to any such function. Few men vote for their representative with any hope of getting one versed in the principles of finance or widely or well informed on business affairs. Certainly, what Congress has undertaken of this character does not encourage the idea that it could extend the field of its labors with advantage. But, however well trained they might be, no set of representatives could bring about the millennial condition of things which Mr. MERRIMON anticipates. The distribution of capital cannot be controlled by act of Congress. It is itself the product of earnings of one kind and another, and it will, in the main, only go where it can continue to earn an increase. How much of it may be in Massachusetts, and how much in North Carolina, is not a fit subject for Congress to undertake to decide, or influence directly or indirectly. It should be left to the operation of natural forces. Congress may, indeed, affect it greatly, but it would be only by rare chance if the effect were good.

It seems superfluous to be restating such plain truths. Yet it is not the ill-informed and hare-brained Senator from North Carolina alone who has the notion that Government is omnipotent. Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania; Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts; the Ex-Secretary of the Treasury, now in the Senate, with many an apparently sober bank President and merchant, have much the same bee under their bonnets. Mr. MERRIMON thinks the country can be provided with a truly national spirit only by spending the people's money with impartial recklessness in every part of the land. Other gentlemen think the Government can provide cheap money, cheap transportation, and cheap food, by various contrivances, to whoever may want these desirable things. They all fail to see that what the people as individuals, by such help as nature furnishes, cannot get for themselves, no small number of men selected from the people, even though armed with the powers of Congress, can secure for them.

THE VIRGINIUS CORRESPONDENCE.

The documents in respect to the steamer *Virginius*, transmitted by President GRANT to Congress, and printed by the latter, enable the public to at least obtain a correct insight into all the details of this negotiation, which is certain to live in history as one of the most important of international transactions. If it does nothing else, it confirms, by the acts of two great powers, the immunity on the high seas, in time of peace, of a regularly-documented commercial ship, since Spain in the protocol distinctly conceded as much.

In the examination of this interesting correspondence, there are found many incidents creditable to President CASTELAR and the apparently short-lived Republic of Spain, which it will be pleasant for us of the American Republic to remember.

The *Virginius*, it will be remembered, entered Santiago de Cuba on Nov. 1; on the 4th instant, VARONA, CESPEDES, DEL SOL, and RYAN were executed; on the 8th, sixteen other persons, and on the 13th, thirty-seven of the crew. It appears in the correspondence that intelligence of the capture was received in Washington on the 5th of November, and on the 7th, the journals of this City announced the execution of the four military leaders.

The news of the seizure of the *Virginius* was announced in Madrid in the official gazette of the 6th, and on the afternoon of the 7th Mr. SICKLES called on the Minister of Foreign Affairs, but learning that he was indisposed, a private note was left inviting his attention to the subject. On the same evening, Mr. SICKLES says, he mentioned the matter to President CASTELAR, and it is due to the latter that his reply be generally known in this country. Mr. SICKLES reports:

> "President CASTELAR received these observations with his usual kindness, and told me, *confidentially*, that at 7 o'clock in the morning, as soon as he read the telegram from Cuba, and without reference to any international question, for that, indeed, had not occurred to him, he at once sent a message to the Captain General admonishing him that the death penalty must not be imposed on any non-combatant without the previous approval of the Cortes, nor upon any person taken in arms against the Government without the sanction of the Executive. Now that it seemed possible that other questions might arise, further instructions would be sent to Gen. JOVELLAR in the sense I had indicated."

From the subsequent communications of Mr. SICKLES, it appears that President CASTELAR sent his orders prohibiting the executions, on the 6th, instead of the day after. On Nov. 12, Mr. SICKLES had another interview with President CASTELAR, who welcomed him by the exclamation: "How deeply I deplore the execution of the four prisoners at Santiago de Cuba! What a misfortune that my order was not received in time to prevent such an act! It was against the law, and the only excuse offered is that a sentence of death had already been pronounced against these men."

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. CARVAJAL, explained to Mr. SICKLES, in an interview on the 13th instant, that the laws passed by the Cortes not being applicable to Cuba without a special declaration therein to that effect, the authorities in the island had followed the prescriptions of the old colonial code, and the humane legislation of September last, to which President CASTELAR referred, and which forbade death penalties without the approval of the Cortes, had failed to become operative in Cuba. It appears that a decree was forthwith made extending this legislation to Cuba, but before it was received all the executions, the last of which terminated on the 13th, had become accomplished facts.

It is clearly seen in this correspondence that the negotiation turned in Madrid on the single question of the nationality of the *Virginius*, and until this was explored the authorities there refused to come to any definite conclusion, or offer any basis of good understanding. Mr. FISH, in his note to Mr. SICKLES of Nov. 12, appears to be in the same perplexity, for he says:

> "There is also some doubt as to the right of the *Virginius* to carry the American flag, or of her right to the papers which she unquestionably carried. This is being investigated, and, of course, no admission of doubt as to the character of the vessel can be allowed until it become apparent that the Government cannot sustain the nationality of the vessel, while the doubt imposes on the Government the necessity of caution in ascertaining the facts before making *a positive demand*."

It is to be inferred from the correspondence that the first manifestation of personal irritation in the matter, as between Mr. CARVAJAL and Mr. SICKLES, occurred at the interview, which the former describes in his note of the 13th inst., arranged on the previous day, to arrive at a basis of good understanding.

In the course of the interview, but assigning as a reason the reception of new facts which needed to be submitted to the Cabinet at Madrid, M. CARVAJAL said "that in the present state of the question he could not proceed with the discussion." It was on receiving from Mr. SICKLES his telegram announcing *this* adjournment of the conference that Mr. FISH, on the 14th inst., directed him to present the four points of our demand. Up to this adjournment President CASTELAR, Mr. SICKLES, and Mr. CARVAJAL seem to have been on the best of terms, all interchanging visits with each other at their respective residences, which certainly indicates a waiver of all official ceremony. If President GRANT were to call on Mr. THORNTON at his residence, in respect to public business, most people would think that the best conditions of friendship existed between the two Governments. After this, Mr. SICKLES presented his protest and demand. The tone of these led to sharp and personal replies from Mr. CARVAJAL, and rejoinders of a similar character from Mr. SICKLES. When the tone of these communications was known at Washington, President GRANT transferred the negotiation to that city, and of the result the public is already informed; and if the object of the negotiation were the maintenance of peace on the basis of a complete vindication of all our national rights, the negotiation was a great success. But if war were the object, the negotiation was a failure.

POSITION OF THE AMENDMENTS.

No doubt exists that in this State there is an almost universal desire for constitutional reform. It has found emphatic expression in various ways for several years. It induced the people to vote in 1866 in favor of a convention to amend the Constitution, but as we all know, the labors of that body, which sat in the following year, were fruitless. The subject continued to engage public attention to a large extent, and the feeling in favor of reform finally became so decided that it led to the adoption of a method of amendment which was not expressly prescribed by the Constitution. Another convention could not be called until the general election of 1886, and experience had shown that the Legislature could not be trusted to originate any valuable changes. But by the force of public opinion a Legislature was induced to pass a bill authorizing the Constitutional Commission, which concluded its work last Spring at Albany. This body had no lawful authority to even propose amendments to the Constitution. It could only suggest changes for the consideration of the Legislature, but it carefully considered the whole instrument, and framed a series of amendments which would have made the organic law of the State effective for reform in the administration of public affairs.

Unhappily, these amendments had to go through the last Legislature, which had the right to fashion them in any way it pleased. This power was recklessly exercised. A new article, drawn with great care, to provide a uniform and permanent form of government for cities, was entirely rejected, thus leaving a most prolific source of corruption at Albany untouched. The most valuable of the amendments to the legislative article were thrown out, this being the case especially as to provisions designed to prevent hasty legislation and the passing of several kinds of special and private bills. A new apportionment of State Senators, which promised to be a decided improvement on the present system, was also rejected, and from this action has resulted the difficulty by which the present Legislature is now confronted in regard to this article. But some good was left in the work of the commission, and the people were duly thankful that the Legislature of 1873 had spared any of it. The provisions in relation to legislation, the executive administration, and the canals, which had the good fortune to be approved, were of a very desirable character, and a hope was raised that the great State of New-York would at last take a step, although a short and halting one, in the direction of constitutional reform.

But the amendments had to go through another Legislature, and when they came up for consideration at the present session it was suddenly found that, owing to carelessness or something worse last year, the most important of all the proposed changes is in such condition that it is thought by some to be doubtful whether it can be submitted to the people in a shape to be approved. All proposed amendments must pass two Legislatures, and it is evident that the power of the second body is limited to the approval or rejection as a whole of any one series of concurrent resolutions proposing amendments to an article or section, or proposing new matter. This proposition we think too plain to be disputed, and it is only necessary to state it. But the present Legislature, coming to consider the work of its predecessor in relation to article 3, finds that while the new apportionment of State Senators is stricken out, all provision for a reapportionment of the State after each census is wanting. Consequently, if the amendments are adopted in this shape, the Senate districts must permanently remain as they are. Under the plea that the people would reject the whole article if submitted in this form, the Senate has stricken out the section relating to the subject, and the Assembly seems to be coming to the same action. The existence of the difficulty for which this action is proposed is a serious reflection upon the capacity or honesty of the last Legislature, and the remedy now proposed is not more creditable to the present one. The members must know that with section 4 out, this amendment is not the one approved by their predecessors, and that, therefore, it cannot lawfully be acted on by the people. Whether they intend by their action to defeat the article altogether, or have not the wit to find a better way out of the dilemma, is a matter they must decide.

The Legislature can convince the public they are acting in good faith in this matter only by approving article 3 as a whole or rejecting it altogether. If the former course is adopted, the defect upon which such stress is laid can be easily cured. If the people adopt the article, at the next session an amendment can be passed restoring section 4 substantially to its present form, providing for new Senate districts after each decennial enumeration. This can be approved at the session of 1876, and being adopted by the people at the general election of that year, would go into effect on the 1st of January, 1877. The Legislature of that year would then have full power to redistrict the State. On considering this phase of the question, it should be borne distinctly in mind that the apportionment under the census of 1875 could in no case become operative as to Senators until the general election of 1877. By pursuing this course, therefore, the defect is removed before it becomes of any practical consequence. There being a general understanding that this remedy would be applied, there is no doubt whatever that the people will approve of article 3 in its present form. We think there is very little doubt of it, even were it certain that the Senate districts would remain unchanged during the next decade. The politicians are greatly worried over the matter, and it would doubtless do some injustice, but it has excited no general concern. If the Legislature is not convinced of this fact, and does not relish the course which has been pointed out, let it reject article 3 altogether, and frame an entirely new one with the defect removed, and transmit it to the Legislature of 1876, after approval by which it can be voted on by the people at the general election of that year. The only serious objection we can see to this plan is that the Legislature of 1876 may be so much worse than the average that we will have no chance to save even the little improvement in methods of legislation now left to us in the article.

THE RIGHT TO ONE'S FACE.

The right of a man to control the publication of his own features is a rather delicate point of personal law which has never been sufficiently elucidated. The well-known practice of photographers in exhibiting copies of the portraits which they have taken is one which, on some grounds, may be deemed open to grave exceptions. We recall but one instance where it has come before the courts, and then only incidentally. Some years ago, a Brooklyn photographer exhibited in the show-case at his street door the picture of a lady who had sat to him. Her brother called upon him and requested him to remove it, as the publicity was distasteful to her. The photographer declined to comply, and the young lady's brother thereupon smashed the case, and removed the obnoxious picture. If we remember rightly, he also assaulted the obstinate photographer. The suit which followed turned chiefly upon the violence committed by the chivalrous assailant. No expression of judicial opinion was had upon the point which caused the difficulty.

The position of the illustrated papers in the matter might also repay inspection. An evening contemporary, which some time since won considerable notoriety in connection with a balloon enterprise, has laid down the principles which, in this regard, are to govern its action. Having prepared for publication a portrait of a lady whose husband is in high official position under the present Administration, the picture was reluctantly suppressed at the request of the latter on the assurance that it was the lady's wish. At the same time it announced that this was the last time such a concession would be made to private prejudices. It proclaimed the doctrine that neither man nor woman had any property in the reflection of their features, and that hereafter in a similar case it should not "feel compelled to regard the wishes or requests of the party concerned." And while it was quite confident of the propriety of this course as a matter of decency and taste, it was prepared to test the legality of it in the courts.

In the former aspect, the question presents little difficulty. No reputable journal, we are sure, would disregard the wish of a lady under such circumstances, and still less, make a coarse boast of its intention uniformly to disregard it. But the legal rights in the matter are much less definitely fixed than might be desired. The same journal announced in one of its early impressions that it would give representations of private wedding parties whenever it felt inclined, and that it "should not feel compelled to regard the objections of the parties concerned." In cases like these it is difficult to draw the precise line where liberty ends and license begins. Men of right feeling and true delicacy know by instinct what is correct and what is a violation of personal rights and domestic privacy. But men of right feeling and true delicacy are not always in control of illustrated papers. If the portraits thus published "in disregard of wishes and requests" were uniformly artistic or approximately like, one part of the objection, though not the essential part, would vanish. But they are often such hideous caricatures as to amount to positive pictorial libels. The paper we speak of published a day or two after his death what it called a portrait of CHARLES ASTOR BRISTED. The face depicted might have belonged to a butcher or a drover, or an editor of the paper in which it appeared, but had not a trace of the intellect and high breeding marked in every feature of its pretended subject. Such pictures as this lend probability to the old stories of the blocks made to do duty in succession for the notorious burglar or the distinguished divine.

It may be said that very few people really object to having their portraits published. That is probably true, yet it is not exactly to the point. The question is not whether it is generally right and proper for an illustrated paper to publish such portraits as it may deem of interest to its readers, but whether such portraits may be rightfully and properly published in defiance of the expressed will of their prototypes. It would certainly be a most interesting case for a court of law.

TWO WIVES AT ONCE.

The story of OADES and his two wives, which we printed yesterday, raises a curious question in ethics. Mr. OADES, it is related, was living in New-Zealand some years ago with his wife and children, and during his temporary absence from home a tribe of natives made a raid on the settlement and plundered and burned his home. When he returned to find this scene of desolation he searched the ruins and found human remains, which were supposed to be those of his wife and children. Search and inquiry were made in other directions, but proved fruitless; and after the lapse of several years he gave up all hope, and believed himself to be a widower. He removed to California, settled in the virtuous town of San Bernadino, and finally married again. The fact was, that the first wife and children were not killed, but were carried off by the savages; and when they at last escaped, the faithful wife traced her husband, and came to his farm-house in San Bernardino, leading back to their father the children she had rescued and preserved. Here was a quandary for the husband and father. He could not, like Enoch Arden, slip off and leave the two others to themselves. He could not make a choice of preference between them. He had legally married the first. He had innocently and in good faith married the second, supposing after the lapse of more than five years that the first was dead.

In such a case the common law declares the first marriage to be unimpaired, and the second marriage to be totally void. The statute of bigamy does not punish the man for contracting the second marriage if it was done in good faith after five years' reasonable belief in the first wife's death; but for every other purpose the second marriage is, at common law, a nullity, the husband contracting it is stigmatized as an adulterer, and the children of it are illegitimate.

In the early part of this century a case occurred in this State which put the harshness of this rule in a striking light. A man abandoned his wife here in New-York, and went abroad, leaving her to struggle alone for her support. After twenty years had passed, during which he made no communication with her, and she in good faith supposed he was dead, he returned to this port, and, ascertaining that she had recently married another man, he quietly went away, leaving the new couple to themselves. After another long absence, during which he accumulated considerable property in the West Indies, he seems to have been disturbed by the idea that this wife, whom he had for some thirty years abandoned, might, on his death, claim a share in his estate. He accordingly returned again to New-York, and brought a suit against her for a divorce, on the ground that she was guilty of adultery in marrying again while he was living. The court gave a decree in his favor, thus condemning her, and declaring her children illegitimate. The same decision by which her former husband thus cast her off adjudged her second marriage to be unlawful. The cause came before Chancellor KENT on her application for a rehearing. He held that, cruel as the rule was, it was indisputable, and however innocent or meritorious the conduct of this wife, who had successfully reared her children under great difficulties, she was in the eye of the law living in an illicit relation. Fortunately for her, however, the Chancellor found in the fact that the returned husband had not been in New-York long enough to acquire a residence, a legal reason for holding that he could not maintain an action, and upon this technicality the old gentleman was turned out of court.

Not very long after this the present Revised Statutes of this State were prepared, and the Commissioners, among whom were the late eminent Judge DUER and Mr. JOHN C. SPENCER, recommended that the law be changed in this respect. The Legislature adopted their suggestion; and since 1830 it has been the rule here that after five years' absence of a husband or wife unheard from, if the other party marry again in good faith, under the mistaken belief of the death of the absentee, the second marriage is not absolutely void; but it may be dissolved by the court on the application of either of the parties during the life of the other. The effect of this is to protect the innocence of those who are married under mistake, and to preserve the legitimacy of the children, while enabling either party to annul the second marriage and restore the relation existing under the first marriage. Such has been the law of this State since 1830. The other States have not generally adopted this change. California has recently done so.

In the alleged Oades case neither party is willing to sue to have the second marriage annulled. The husband, having promised to support and protect each, is willing to support both; the old wife has found a home and an asylum after her troubles, which she is unwilling to leave; and the new wife consents that she remain under the same roof. Curiously enough, if there were no second marriage, but if it were a case of concubinage, the good people of San Bernardino would not probably trouble themselves about the matter except to stand aloof from the parties as profligate. There are those who hold that in such a case it is the husband's duty to stand by both wives, if the law permits him. It is said each has innocently become his wife, and if they can agree to share him he ought to fulfil his obligations to both. It would be more just to say that the first alone is his wife, and his duty to the second is limited to affording to her and their children that support which she has a right to rely on. The eminent Commissioners who originated this reform in the law did not go far enough. It is to be hoped that the present commission, who have a new revision of the statutes in hand, will remedy the deficiency by providing more explicitly for the status of unfortunate people who find themselves, by accident, provided with two wives at once.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

ONE OF DAVIDSON'S SAFES REPUDIATED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If it is important for the public to be told that I purchased a safe of McBride, Davidson & Co., it may be as important to add that, after about a week's trial, it proved unsuitable, and was returned; and that subsequently another and more satisfactory one was bought and paid for elsewhere.

A. J. VANDERPOEL.

MONDAY, Jan. 26, 1874.

A LIBRARY FOR SING SING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Our appeal, which appeared in THE TIMES of 22d inst., has already begun to yield its fruit. Several persons have expressed a desire to have some central place of deposit where they can send donations of books, magazines, and papers, as they may collect them. Therefore I will name as that depot the store of L. P. Tilbals, Esq., of No. 512 Broadway, Mr. T. having kindly consented to take care of and forward them to us.

G. B. HUBBELL,
Agent and Warden.

SING SING, Friday, Jan. 23, 1874.

COAL-VAULT COVERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article in this day's issue in relation to those slippery coal-vault covers and man-holes which are scattered so promiscuously upon the sidewalks throughout the City is timely and to the point.

The ordinance bearing upon this matter, which was introduced in the Board of Assistant Aldermen by Assistant Alderman Simonson, passed that body over a month ago, and was reported favorably in the Board of Aldermen, but has reposed in that body since, without positive action. Can you not urge them to adopt something at once, or must the public wait until a majority of the board are made victims of this nuisance by receiving "concussions of the brain" sufficient to incite them to action? I hope no such striking arguments may be necessary to induce our "City fathers" to relieve our pedestrians of this peril to life and limb, and receive the blessings of an infirm

RHEUMATIC.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 24, 1874.

A POSTAL GRIEVANCE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having sought in vain for redress by direct appeals to the authorities, I now call attention to the grievance in this way. Why is it that letters leaving Baltimore at 10:40 P. M. are never delivered in Twenty-first street, New-York, before noon the next day? The railway time-tables fix the arrival of the Southern mail here at 6:05, at least six hours before distribution. The Post Office schedule says it is due at 7 A. M.

On application to Postmaster James, who is uniformly vigilant and courteous, he says that now the Southern mail rarely if ever arrives till long after 7, and never in time for distribution at the first delivery from Station F. If this is so, and I do not doubt it, then the fault is with the railway companies. This has been a perfectly open Winter, and there is no excuse for taking nine or ten or eleven hours to come to New-York from Baltimore. It requires but seven hours to go to Baltimore from New-York. It is a very great annoyance, and well worthy the attention of the Postmaster General.

A. B. C.

SHAKESPEAREAN READINGS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am surprised to find, from your editorial and correspondence, that Shakespearean readings at private residences are a new thing, or, at best, not more than a year old.

In a town now incorporated in a city famous for literary culture, I belonged, some eighteen years since, to a "Shakespeare Club." We met weekly to read Shakespeare's plays, and we called ourselves the "Tuisco Club," from the fact that we met on Tuesday evenings. A committee selected the play, apportioned the parts, and, where too long, "cut" portions. Each person was expected, during the week, to prepare his or her part, and having some talent among us, the readings were, at least, very enjoyable to the members.

I heartily agree with all you have to say in favor of this most agreeable entertainment, and trust many of the young people of the Metropolis will find it such from experience. I said I was surprised at this being a "new social diversion," but, on reflection, I believe I am not, for although I have lived for some years in New-York, and enjoy all its fascinations, I am

A BOSTON WOMAN.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 22, 1874.

TAXATION OF RAILROAD BONDS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As there seems to be some misconception on the part of some of your recent correspondents in respect to the late decision of the United States Supreme Court touching the situs of "negotiable instruments" (City, State, and railroad bonds) for taxation, I desire to ask attention to the exact statement of the case, as given by Mr. Wells in his review of this important question in the January *Atlantic*. The court in summing up held, that not only was a mortgage bond, issued by a railroad chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, *and in the hands of a non-resident*, property out of the State, and as such beyond the jurisdiction of the taxing power of the State, but also that the State could not tax such property even when owned by a citizen and a resident, unless the bond was at the time of assessment *actually within* the territory of the State. The exact language used by the court was as follows, the decision being given by Justice Field:

> "We are clear that the tax cannot be sustained; that the bonds, being held by non-residents of the State, are only property in their hands, and that they are thus beyond the jurisdiction of the taxing power of the State. *Even where the bonds are held by residents of the State* the retention by the company of a portion of the stipulated interest can only be sustained as a mode of collecting a tax *upon that species of property in the State. When the property is out of the State there can be no tax upon it for which interest can be retained.* The Tax laws of Pennsylvania can have no extra territorial operation."

It would seem as if the case as thus stated could not readily be misinterpreted.

D. W.

WALKING VS. STREET CARS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a rule I read and enjoy my TIMES in a "quiet sort of way," with a keen relish of your severe yet just criticism and censure of all wrongdoers, from the legislative halls of our nation down to the "intellectual" and "advertising" departments of your mundane contemporary. But I beg permission for once to express my admiration of your article on "The Public and the Street Cars." I have read the various opinions on this question with much interest, and have wondered why some of your correspondents did not propose the real remedy for the ills complained of, viz., walking. If one-half of the men who now invariably ride in the street cars would indulge in the bracing, invigorating walk to and from their places of business, methinks your correspondent's lady and children would not have to wait many minutes for seats on any street car. Perhaps my argument will be met by the assertion that it takes time to walk, and that time is money. To this I would reply that I have practiced that whereof I speak, and could almost invariably reach my home in the suburbs of New-York, two miles from my office, in less time on foot than by riding on the street cars—not because I could travel faster than the horses, but because I made no stoppages. If the men who are well able to walk would adopt this plan, there would be ample accommodation for ladies and those who must ride, and, as you remark, should a man once find his walking limbs, and persevere a short time, he will pay to walk rather than to ride, particularly so when you have succeeded in convincing the Street-cleaning Bureau that it has a duty to perform. In regard to rainy weather, I greatly prefer the wetting, with exercise, to the damp, unwholesome exhalations of a crowded, reeking street car, either for health or comfort.

PEDESTRIAN.

OBITUARY.

ADAM BLACK, M. P.

A cable telegram announces the death yesterday of Mr. Adam Black, of Edinburgh. This gentleman was the head of one of the most respected publishing houses in Scotland, a man of wide information, sincere in his opinions and courageous in maintaining them, and a citizen who was well known for his energetic exertions in behalf of his native town. He was born in Edinburgh in 1784, the son of a builder who had raised himself to affluence by his trade. After an education at the University of his city, Mr. Black went into business as a bookseller, and among other important works issued the new edition of the "Encyclopedia Brittanica," to which he contributed several articles. From an early period of his career Mr. Black took an active part in the politics of Edinburgh, and at a time when the names of Reformer, Revolutionist, and Rebel were almost synonymous, boldly sided with a little band of Liberals, who stood up for borough reform, as the initiative to the larger measure of Parliamentary reform which they were eventually successful in effecting. Mr. Black, on the failure of the house of Constable & Co., became the publisher of the well-known *Edinburgh Review*, and subsequently purchased the copyright of the Waverley novels and other works of Sir Walter Scott. He held many municipal offices to the satisfaction of his townsmen, was offered a knighthood and declined the honor, and, on the retirement of Macaulay from the House of Commons, was elected to fill his place. In his position as a legislator Mr. Black discharged his duties in such manner that he continued to represent his native city for ten years, retiring in 1865. As a member of the small band of Independents, in the House, he advocated an unsectarian system of education, perfect freedom of trade, and absolute toleration in religion.

IRON AND STEEL.

A MASS MEETING OF MANUFACTURERS CALLED TO SECURE A CLOSER UNION OF THE IRON INDUSTRIES.

At the annual meeting of the National Association of Iron Manufacturers, held at New-York, Sept. 10, 1873, William E. S. Baker, of Philadelphia, and Oliver Williams, of Catasauqua, Penn., were appointed a committee to address a circular to all the members, urging them to attend the January meeting, and using their discretion as to the best means of bringing about a meeting of all the iron industries of the country, to be held in Philadelphia at the same time, to discuss matters of general or national interest. At the annual meeting of the American Iron and Steel Association, held at Philadelphia, Nov. 20, 1873, it was resolved that the association should "adjourn to meet in Philadelphia on the first Wednesday in February, 1874, and that the other iron associations be requested through their secretaries to meet with us in joint convention on the following day." The secretaries of the associations, responding to the expressed desire for a closer and more efficient union of the iron industries of the country, at a time of sore trial and great peril to those industries and all dependent upon them, have united in calling a mass convention of the members of iron and steel manufactures in the United States, to be held in Parlor C of the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, on Thursday, February 5, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The call for this mass convention ends thus:

> It is not the province of the undersigned to indicate the subjects to be discussed at the convention, or to arrange the order of business to be observed, but from their knowledge of the sentiments entertained by individual members of the associations they respectively represent, they feel warranted in suggesting that the present financial situation of the country and the threatened attack at Washington upon the present tariff of duties on imports, should command a large share of attention, and elicit the expression of positive and earnest opinions. This is no time to look with complacency upon a vast interest going largely adrift for want of proper pilotage, or to idly regard the efforts of those who would frame a financial and revenue policy inimical to the general welfare.

This is signed by the following gentlemen:

James M. Swank, Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association.

John H. Lewars, Secretary pro tem. of the National Association of Iron Manufacturers, and of the American Pig-Iron Manufacturers' Association.

William E. S. Baker, Secretary of the Eastern Iron Masters' Association.

James C. Holden, Secretary of the National Association of Nail Manufacturers.

William H. Singer, Secretary of the National Association of Crucible Steel Manufacturers.

AN ITINERANT FORGER—OPERATIONS FROM MAINE TO THE WEST.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 25.—Within a short time nearly a dozen forged certified checks on the First National Bank of this city have been received at different times. They are clean made, and have been signed in all cases by H. H. Winship, with one exception, when the name was W. A. Callaway. The scamp during the past week has been operating in the West, having gone the rounds from Maine.

A CHURCH DESTROYED.

PENNINGTON, N. J., Jan. 25.—The Presbyterian Church here took fire at 12:30 P. M. to-day from a defective flue, and was entirely destroyed. No other buildings were damaged. Loss, $25,000.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PERSONAL LIFE OF GEORGE GROTE. Compiled from Family Documents, Private Memoranda, and Original Letters to and from Various Friends. By MRS. GROTE. Second Edition. London: JOHN MURRAY. 1873.

THE MINOR WORKS OF GEORGE GROTE. With Critical Remarks on his Intellectual Character, Writings, and Speeches. By ALEXANDER BAIN. London: JOHN MURRAY. 1873. New-York: SCRIBNER, WELFORD & ARMSTRONG.

In her somewhat apologetic preface to the first volume under notice, Mrs. Grote inserts the following fragment of a conversation with her husband, who found her arranging various papers, letters, diaries, and memoranda:

> "'What are you so busy over there, H.?' inquired he.
>
> 'Well, I am arranging some materials for a sketch of your life, which I have been urgently invited to write by several of our best friends.'
>
> 'My life!' exclaimed Mr. Grote; 'why, there is absolutely nothing to tell.'
>
> 'Not in the way of adventures I grant; but there is something, nevertheless—your life is the history of a mind.'"

As the history of a mind, then, rather than as the story of a life, we accept this volume and compress the actual details of existence into as small a space as possible, that we may turn to inquire into the teachings of the history of a mind as told by Mrs. Grote.

George Grote was born at Beckenham, Kent, in 1794. His father was partner in the banking-house of Prescott, Grote & Co., of London; his mother a daughter of one Dr. Peckwell, a Chaplain to the famous Countess of Huntingdon. Before this son had attained the age of six he left home for the Grammar School of Sevenoaks, urged to every effort in the path of learning by his mother. At ten years old he was transferred from Sevenoaks to the Charter House, in London, a school which enjoys the enviable distinction of having educated many of the cleverest men who have honored England by their talents. That during his course here the young Grote should have shown evidence of his future talent was hardly to be expected, for before he had attained his sixteenth year he was transferred from the school to the counting-house—promoted from a form at Dr. Raine's to a stool in the bank of Prescott, Grote & Co. He brought with him from the Charter House to the office an ardent love of literature and a strong distaste for commercial pursuits; but his father, who had but a mean opinion of deep learning or classical research, kept him closely chained to the desk, allowing him but small time for the prosecution of his studies. As was natural, Grote speedily made acquaintance with other young men of his own age, and of similarly studious disposition, among others of George W. Norman and Charles Cameron. These three together studied metaphysics and mental science generally, "the searching analytic turn of Cameron's mind," (to quote Mr. Grote's words,) "leading his friend into that channel of inquiry which almost inevitably conducts the traveler beyond the limit of orthodoxy." For his first insight into political economy, George Grote was indebted to the writings of Mr. David Ricardo, a gentleman who, having realized a fortune on the Stock Exchange, retired from business to pursue at his leisure those scientific inquiries which were more congenial to his taste, and which led him to produce a work on the principles of political economy and taxation, which is still held in high esteem and authoritatively quoted, and it was through his introduction that he shortly afterward became first the acquaintance, next the warm friend, and then the enthusiastic disciple of James Mill, member of Parliament for Portarlington, in Ireland, and father of John Stuart Mill, the recently deceased writer on political economy. A better mental and a worse moral instructor can hardly be imagined than James Mill, a man endowed with marvelous gifts, a perfect master of political philosophy, ethics, and reasoning theology, a fanatic hater of the aristocracy, a scorner of the ruling classes, a reviler of the Established Church, and a scoffer at its ministers. His whole mind tainted with cynicism and skepticism, and yet possessed not only of the charm that talent and erudition give, but that in addition of a ready and persuasive eloquence, alike with tongue and pen, that captivated those with whom he came in contact, and led them his slaves into the dangerous freedom of social theories and religious speculation. Besides Mill's friendship, Grote sought and obtained that of the aged Jeremy Bentham, the founder of the school of which Mill was an advanced teacher, and became a frequent visitor at his house, gathering material for future speculation from the lips of the famous leader of the "Philosophical Radicals." In March, 1820, George Grote became the husband of Miss Lewin, the writer of the memoirs now under notice; but, far from marriage turning his thoughts away from those speculations which had hitherto engrossed him, he appears to have continued his studies with additional ardor, and it was at the bedside of his wife—she convalescent after an attack of fever that nearly cost her life—he wrote his first essay on Parliamentary reform—an essay which, though somewhat crude in style, attracted no small amount of public attention when published in pamphlet form. From this time till his election as one of the members of Parliament for the City of London, his leisure was mostly employed in putting into practicable shape the various theories which he sought to solve, and it was, moreover, during this period that a chance suggestion of Mr. Grote's gave him the idea of writing that history, upon which the greater portion of his popular fame rests. Long, however, ere he made his first appearance in the House of Commons he took a public position, and that one which drew considerable attention toward himself and those associated with him by promoting and using all his influence toward establishing the London University for a general system of education independent of religious doctrine. This then bold experiment raised a cry throughout England which reverberated over the whole European Continent, and the experiment was watched on all sides with deep interest, and not a little alarm. In 1830 the death of Mr. George Grote, Sr., left his son in a position of comparative wealth, and with the time, which was more to him than money, to prosecute his studies. The political atmosphere of England was dark and gloomy, heavy with the impending storm, commerce in an unwholesome condition, business narrowed to smallest dimensions, and the whole country lowering with sullen discontent. A year later and the cry for "reform" echoed throughout the land, and it was in the early part of 1831 that Grote, at the suggestion of James Mill, devoted himself to the composition of that essay on the "Essentials of Parliamentary Reform" that placed him in the van of the advancing army of innovators and helped to secure to him a seat in Parliament, where, in June of the following year, after the passing of "The Bill," he addressed the voters of the City of London, requesting their suffrages, and was triumphantly returned at the head of the poll.

A laborious youth, a studious manhood, and habits of seclusion were the leading features of George Grote's personal life up to the Winter of 1832.

From that time, however, his life underwent a complete alteration, and he plunged into the thick of Parliamentary politics as champion of the ballot, Don Quixote of chimeras, and leader of the "eminent destructives."

Far in advance of the age in which he lived, Grote's schemes met with less favor each year, and in the two elections for the city following that of '32 he came very near rejection by the same constituency which had a short time before placed him triumphantly at the head of the poll; indeed, on the last occasion, a narrow majority of six only gave him his seat. It was under these circumstances that in 1841 he wrote to one of his supporters:

> "I fear it will give you pain that I should express an indifference—I ought rather to say, a decided unwillingness—to continue an unavailing and almost solitary struggle in Parliament."

And at the next general election he resigned his seat, a mortified and disappointed man. And here it may be well to quote the words of an editorial in the London *Times*, which, after characterizing his speeches as "exhibitions of ultra-Benthamite foolery," continued:

> "The honorable gentleman has made himself the frontispiece of a revolutionary code. He has become the representative and the peculiar organ of whatever is most chimerical in theory, and most reckless in experiment, most fatal and revolting in hostility to our national institutions."

From the day Grote quitted the political arena of St. Stephen's, he resumed those studies, undoubtedly more congenial to his tastes, and worked hard to prepare for the press his *opus magnum*, the history of Greece. The first two volumes met with a most encouraging success, the second and third were still more popular, and the fame of this notable history increased with gratifying rapidity up to the publication of the twelfth and concluding volume in March, 1856.

Such time as the historian could spare from his labors was spent, both before and after the conclusion of the *History*, in Continental travel and visiting at the houses of friends about England and Scotland. His examination into the Platonian theories, published in 1865, and the deepest and most laborious of his works, *The Analysis and Exposition of Aristotlean Philosophy*, commenced in his seventy-first year and left incomplete at his death, owing to the abstruse nature of the subjects treated, while they increased his fame among scholars and men of letters, were so far over the heads of ordinary readers that with the general public George Grote's fame rests rather on his *History* and efforts in the cause of reform than upon his later works.

That following close upon the publication by Mrs. Grote of her husband's memoirs Mr. Alexander Bain should arrange and give to the public a collection of the historian's minor works, is but natural, and readers will turn from the perusal of the first volume with considerable interest to the second to examine for themselves the Essay on Parliamentary Reform and the Speeches on the Ballot, which are the landmarks of Grote's career in the House, while the Essays reprinted from the *Spectator*, the *Edinburgh* and *Westminster Reviews* will give the student a closer insight into the author's mode of thought and reasoning than will his larger and more important volumes. Prof. Bain has further added to the value of this book by an introductory essay containing an analytical examination of Grote's works, together with a few critical remarks upon his intellectual power and mental ability. From such a source, even if tinged with the partiality of friendship, the 170 pages of introduction are specially welcome.

In concluding this notice it is well to note the manner in which in late life Grote's extreme views became modified.

This ardent disciple of James Mill, immediately after his marriage, (and we have his wife's authority for this statement, although Mrs. Grote had "numerous friends and connections among the aristocratic portion of society, and her inclination would have led her to cultivate their sympathies by frequenting their houses, the aversion at this early period of his life to everything tinctured with aristocratic tastes and forms of opinion which animated George Grote's mind,) obliged his wife to relinquish her intercourse with almost all families of rank and position, rather than displease her somewhat intolerant partner."

In later years he became a constant visitor at the country mansions of Lords Lansdowne, Broughton, Liverpool, and others, besides being on more than one occasion the guest of Queen Victoria at Windsor. As if to give the finishing blow to his ultra radicalism, he was, moreover, in 1869, offered a peerage by Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, an offer which, however, he was true enough to his early instincts to decline.

His remarks to his wife on the ballot in 1870 also deserve to be considered in conjunction with his speeches in Parliament when he was its most determined advocate. "Since the wide expansion of the voting element," he said, "I confess that the value of the ballot has sunk in my estimation." And lastly, referring to our Republic, an institution all but the model of perfection to him in his earlier days, he remarked:

> "'I have outlived my faith in the efficacy of republican government regarded as a check upon the vulgar passions of a majority in a nation, and I recognize the fact that supreme power lodged in their hands may be exercised quite as mischievously as by a despotic ruler, like the first Napoleon. The conduct of the northern States in the late conflict with the Southern States has led me to this conclusion, *though it costs me much to avow it even to myself*.'"

With those quotations we bring to an end our notice of the two books, which will enable the student to judge of the historian of Greece as a man, a politician, an essayist, and an enthusiast.

To Mrs. Grote we are indebted for the story of a mind; to Prof. Bain for a history of the produce of that mind. The books should be read together, each supplying a link that is wanting in the other.

A few lines more only of George Grote as a man. Let us accept the testimony with which his widow closes her volume:

> "And though that he was worthy he was wise,
> And in his port as meek as is a maid,
> He never yet no vilanie he said,
> In all his life unto no manner wight,
> He was a very parfitt gentle knight."

SUNDAY'S NEWS.

The following is a summary of the news which appeared in yesterday's TIMES:

FOREIGN.

It is said the sister of Mr. Whalley paid the fine imposed upon the latter by Lord Chief Justice Cockburn.

Leicester square has been presented to the City of London, and is to be converted into an ornamental park.

All the London journals agree upon the popularity of the financial measures promised in the address of Mr. Gladstone announcing the dissolution of Parliament.

The French Assembly has appointed a committee to liquidate the civil list of the late Emperor Napoleon.

The Spanish Government has issued an order closing the Alphonsist clubs in Madrid.

On the night of the 20th inst. a band of Cuban insurgent negroes made a raid into Trinidad Valley, and burned the Mayaguara, Laslajas, and Sacra Fanidid plantations. They also carried off all the slaves from the Mayaguara plantation, and completely destroyed the machinery. Four thousand insurgents have surrendered Manzanillo.

HOME.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of the business on Saturday: Currency, $2,261,022; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $44,695,000; coin, $85,949,553, including coin certificates, $45,406,300; outstanding legal tenders, $381,769,437.

On Saturday afternoon a miner, while walking along the main street of Pittston, on his way to work, was shot dead by some unknown person. No cause can be assigned for the cold-blooded deed.

The trial of W. Page McCarthy for the killing of John B. Mordecai in a duel last May, culminated on Saturday evening in a verdict of involuntary manslaughter. The trial was held in the Hustings, Richmond.

A man named Bradley, of Forestville, was murdered at 11 o'clock on Saturday night by a man named [illegible] in two, and threw the remains down an air-hole of a deep mine near the spot. The murderer was arrested.

Herbert Cotton, aged twenty-one years, was drowned in Mystic Pond, at Arlington, Mass., on Saturday.

Maurice Edgar, a news agent on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, was shot and killed in a saloon in Nashville on Saturday night, by a gambler named Al. Stevens, from Louisville. Stevens was arrested.

Michael McKeon, a civil engineer, residing in Buffalo, struck his wife on the head with a flat-iron, on Saturday, and killed her. Both parties were intoxicated. McKeon has been arrested.

LOCAL.

The Police arrested last week 1,563 persons. Fire Marshal Sheldon reports twenty fires for the week ending Saturday, involving a loss of $2,210; insurance, $49,500.

About 8 o'clock on Saturday morning a young girl named Annie Martin, residing at No. 114 West Thirty-first street, committed suicide by taking laudanum. No cause can be assigned for the rash act.

On Saturday, about noon, three boys, two of them brothers, named Stewart and Edward Arthur, and Wm. Craworth, were drowned while skating on a pool of water in a lot at the corner of Sixth avenue and Seventh street, Brooklyn. The bodies were recovered.

Marshal Conklin issued 147 licenses last week. The receipts were $271 25.

The Brooklyn Police made 482 arrests during last week.

Four thousand people are daily fed by the Paterson, N. J., Relief Fund.

There were 5,527 males and 1,478 females accommodated with lodgings at the various station-houses in this City during last week.

THE CRUEL CINCINNATI ENGINEER.

The circumstances of the cruel roasting alive of a dog in Cincinnati, for which the offending man has been fined and imprisoned, are as follows: Patrick Naughton, the engineer, who runs an engine on the Little Miami Road, was idly standing before his engine fire, when a dog ran by, halting a short distance off. Somebody gave it a kick, and somebody else called out to Naughton, "Here, throw it in the fire." "All right," he answered, "pitch it up." The dog was pitched up, and Mr. Naughton held it in one hand while he opened the door of the furnace, in which roared a blazing fire. On opening it wide, he took the dog in both hands and hurled it straight into the middle of a glowing bed of coals. After looking at the beast squirm for a few seconds he closed it up, and when it was opened again there was only a mass of burnt matter, redly transparent. In court, Mr. Naughton did not deny the act, but urged that he was troubled about the recent strike, and did it "kind of absent-minded like."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Lawrence, J.—69, Cochran vs. Hovey; 9, Wilkins vs. Sherman; 17, Winson vs. Phenix Warehouse Company; 47, Baird vs. The Mayor, &c.; 71, Harte vs. De Witt; 80, Western Union Telegraph Company vs. Manhattan Telegraph Company; 81, The People ex rel. McNamara vs. Board of Apportionment; 81½, In the matter, &c., Murphy; 102, Graham vs. Canavan; 118, Dalismore vs. Duncan, impleaded; 119, In the matter, &c., Muller; 121, Flandrau vs. Holland, Trustee; 143, Risley vs. Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company; 146, Ternler vs. Cooke et al.; 181, Hollerer vs. Ruffner; 183, Egbert vs. Crittenden, Jr.; 189, Haden vs. Buddensick; 190, Hall vs. Van Winkle; 192, Germania Bank vs. Koehler; 193, Meyer vs. Tanner; 198, De Branlien vs. Voght; 200, Chatham National Bank vs. Merchants' National Bank; 201, Williams vs. Wilson; 206, Hunter vs. Colvin et al.; 207, Casanova vs. Derby Coal Company of Pennsylvania; 208, Morrison vs. Morrison; 215, Schenck, survivor, vs. Ingraham, Jr., et al.; 217, Grocers' Bank vs. Penfield; 219, Handrow vs. Fargo, Trustee; 220, Soher vs. Fargo, Trustee; 221, Paul vs. Fargo, Assignee; 228, Wilfelder vs. Allen et al.; 330, Briggs et al. vs. Partridge et al.; 235, Potter vs. Coulter; 236, Wippler vs. Wippler; 238½, Dearing vs. Hopkins, impleaded; 245, Riley vs. Corwin; 261, Jones vs. The Mayor, &c.; 302, Hill vs. Charter Oak Insurance Company; 325, Williams vs. Williams.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Davis, P. J., Daniels and Donohue, JJ.—18, Barry vs. Mutual Life Insurance Company; 49, Knapp et al. vs. Anderson et al.; 309, Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.; 168, Sinclair vs. Neill et al.; 170, Wilson vs. Kerr; 172, English et al. vs. Steele; 288, Proutz vs. Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company; 321, Brown vs. Post; 17, Hallgarten et al. vs. Eckert et al.; 104, People ex rel. Kazinski vs. The Mayor; 122, In the matter, &c., Fowler; 124, Deas vs. Wandell; 128, Platt et al. vs. Platt; 129, The People ex rel. Stemler vs. McGuire; 130, —— vs. ——; 40, New-York Floating Dry-dock Company vs. Seaman et al.; 175, O'Toole vs. Garvin et al.; 176, Willis vs. Weaver; 177, Lester vs. Union Manufacturing Company; 178, Gallup et al. vs. Lederer; 179, Jex vs. The Board of Education; 180, Clark vs. Donaldson; 182, Hope vs. Lawrence; 183, Arnold et al. vs. Nichols, impleaded.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Barrett, J.—11, Adler, et al. vs. Elmore; 2549, Nelson vs. The Mayor, &c.; 391, Maguire vs. Fardy et al.; 715, Wardenburg vs. Burke; 2779, Devlin vs. Devlin; 715, Battersby vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company; 277, Claflin et al. vs. Amerman; 1207, Reed et al. vs. Brady; 1211, Hall vs. Van Winkle; 2117, Bradley vs. Mayor, &c.; 637, Inslee, survivor, vs. Hampton; 765, Bradley vs. Neffet al.; 1061, Post et al. vs. Coles; 1011, Meridan T. Company vs. Morgan; 1065, Koch vs. Bedrosian; 1075, Spaulding vs. Bennett; 1105, Claflin et al. vs. Minzesheimer et al.; 1427, Solomon vs. Von Praag; 1473, Smith vs. Bechtel; 1223, Drummond vs. Eldridge.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—2060, Gordon vs. Van Orden; 1490, Kelly, Administrator, vs. New-York Railroad and Transportation Company et al.; 232, Murray vs. Harris et al.; 452, Archer vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1380, Reed et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 1394, Huston vs. Bowler et al.; 814, Chatham National Bank vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 996, Sage vs. Grant; 12, Downing vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 778, Bradley vs. Hipp et al.; 872, Diossy vs. Mildeberger; 1333, Maximilian vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1432, Clarkson vs. Palmer, Jr.; 1434, Goodwin, sur., vs. Nellner; 1436, Howland et al. vs. Clews; 1488, Blackstone, Receiver, vs. Andes Fire Insurance Company; 1442, Koehler vs. Garjan; 1446, Babcock vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 1452, Winn vs. Hotaling; 1402, Ward vs. Ulrich.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—691, Stokes et al. vs. Recknagle; 621, Knapp, Receiver, vs. Roche; 379, Travers vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 839, Levy et al. vs. Burgess; 723, Hart vs. White; 61, Schenck et al. vs. Morris; 777, Fowler et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 401, Moore et al. vs. Shaefer; 841, Milbank vs. Bogert; 843, Gardner vs. Bennett; 845, Hawes et al. vs. Nolan et al.; 849, Wattles vs. Hubbard; 851, Ronalds vs. Mechanics' National Bank; 853, Miller vs. Rielly; 855, Malry vs. Stevenson; 857, Boch vs. Miller, Treasurer; 859, Barney, President, vs. Blanchard, impleaded; 861, Straus by guardian vs. Archer et al.; 855, Forty-second Street and Grand Street Ferry Railroad Company vs. Guntzer; 867, Jones vs. Morgan.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part II.—Held by Sedgwick, J.—676½, Chapman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 454, Oakley vs. The Mayor, &c.; 390, American Popular Life Insurance Company vs. O'Neill et al.; 72, Sharpe vs. O'Brien; 702, Congregation Shaar Hashmoin vs. Halliday; 280, O'Sullivan vs. Robert; 722, Hart vs. Hays; 80, Murrill et al. vs. Beach et al.; 586, Graves vs. Lowell et al.; 796, Loaners' Bank vs. North Shore Railroad Company; 726, Osborn vs. Gantz; 390½, Bailey vs. Griswold et al.; 740, Weiner vs. Naegler; 744, Clute vs. Murray et al.; 746, Finnin vs. Mallory.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to first Monday in February.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Loew, J. Court opens at 11 A. M.—612 Leetch vs. Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Alker, Spaulding, and McAdam, JJ.—1, Polak vs. Feeney; 2, Wies vs. Sulzer; 3, Reed vs. Pidcock; 4, O'Conner vs. Cohen; 5, Goodheart vs. Smith; 6, Badowreau vs. Sutton; 7, Frank vs. Covert; 8, Harnett vs. Garvey; 9, Brooks vs. Wray; 10, Soper vs. Kirk; 11, Togetti vs. Bamberger; 12, Berg vs. Narragansett Steam-ship Company; 13, Kabe vs. Feusch; 14, Eisner vs. Riss; 15, Dames vs. Aaron; 16, Thompson vs. Smith; 17, Story vs. Bennett.

MARINE COURT.—Held by Alker, Spaulding and McAdam, JJ.—Non-enumerated Motions and Appeals from Orders: Hughson vs. Fuller; Crospey vs. Salomon; Koehler vs. Haag; Lowenberg vs. Koper; Goldinsky vs. Cohn; Howe Machine Company vs. Hunt; Simon vs. Washeim; Krudge vs. De la Vergne; Hirschfield vs. Loeb; Ettinger vs. Salem.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the Term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Adjourned for the Term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Adjourned for the Term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Sutherland, J.—William McIntee; robbery; John Rogers, felonious assault and battery; John Kenny, burglary; Henry Meyers, burglary; Julius Erdley, Frederick Koener, burglary; John Hennessy, burglary; George R. Dunham, larceny from the person; Frank Murphy, larceny from the person; William Brady, larceny from the person; Frank Mead, William Hoyt, larceny from the person; George Muller, larceny from the person; Eva Eidenbecker, grand larceny; Carl Schultz, William Gutgochalt, forgery; William Hunley, Chas. Hamilton, bigamy; George Walters, selling lottery policies.

OYER AND TERMINER.—Held by Brady, J.—James Cahill, homicide.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Goodwin vs. Cobb, &c., Murray vs. Valentine, Moore vs. Valentine, Equitable Life Insurance Company vs. Wilson; memoranda.

Bailey vs. Pike, &c., Devoe vs. Nutter, Levy vs. Bernstein, Schlessinger vs. Bernstein, In the Matter, &c., Ingersoll; granted.

Clarke vs. Clarke; reference granted.

By Judge Davis.

Davis vs. Alfaro; order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Monell.

Mosback vs. Mosback; judgment for plaintiff. (See decision.)

Havens vs. McGrath; judgment for plaintiff. (See opinion.)

Fisk Pavement and Flagging Company vs. Evans, Colby vs. Keyes; orders granted.

Sewards vs. Kessler; motion granted.

Lamb vs. Oxygen Gas-light Company; order denying motion and dissolving injunction.

Slauson vs. Savidge; order overruling demurrer.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Daly.

King vs. Grimes, Frith vs. Gilmore; motion granted.

Crow vs. Burke; let the defendant appear and submit to examination on Jan. 28, 10 A. M., or application will be denied.

By Judge Larremore.

Thompson vs. Thompson; order signed.

Delamater vs. Fellows; no issue of fraud is raised by the pleadings. Items of account, fifty in number, are disputed. Reference ordered.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 24.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000	U.S.C.6s,'81	118¾	200	Lake Shore	82
15,000	do.	118⅝	1000	do.....s3.	82
400	Am. Coal	63	200	do.....o.	82
100	Am. Express	61½	500	do.	82
400	N. Y. C. & H.	103⅜	200	do.....b3.	82
600	do.	103½	2800	do.	81⅞
100	do.	103⅜	300	do.....b3.	81⅞
600	do.	103½	900	do.....s3.	81¾
100	West. Union	76¾	800	do.	81¾
100	do.....s3.	76½	1800	do.	81⅝
200	do.	76⅝	100	do.....s3.	81⅝
300	do.....b3.	76¾	100	do.	81¾
800	do.	76⅝	500	do.....b3.	81¾
300	do.....b3.	76⅝	700	do.	81⅞
600	do.	76¾	400	do.....b3.	81⅞
1100	do.....s3.	76¾	400	do.	81¾
3300	do.	76½	300	Union Pacific	35⅛
900	do.	76⅝	400	do.....b3.	35⅜
500	do.....b3.	76½	600	do.....s3.	35
200	Pacific Mail	41⅝	1200	do.	35
2400	do.	41¼	100	do.....b3.	35
200	do.....s3.	41⅛	10	Pittsburg	88½
100	do.....b3.	41¼	100	North-west...s15.	60¾
1000	do.	41¼	200	do.	60½
800	do.	41¼	100	R. Island.....s3.	105
400	do.	41⅜	100	do.	104⅞
100	Panama	116¼	100	St. Paul	48
200	do.....b3.	116½	100	do.	47⅞
100	H. & St. J. Pf.	41¼	25	St. Paul Pf.	72⅞
200	Ohio & Miss.	34⅛	100	do.	72½
100	do.....b3.	34¼	300	Tol. & Wab.	54
100	C., C. & I. C....b10.	31¾	200	do.....b3.	54
100	do.	31⅝	500	Del., Lack. & W.	102½
100	do.	31⅝	400	do.....b3.	102½

MONDAY, Jan. 26—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, local and National, reported through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, Jan. 24, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year:

Decrease in Loans	$885,400
Increase in Specie	429,100
Increase in other Legal Tenders	2,464,800
Increase in Deposits	1,450,700
Decrease in Circulation	69,100

	Jan. 25, '73.	Jan. 17, '74.	Jan. 24, '74.
National Capital	$71,235,000	$69,235,000	$69,235,000
Local Capital	16,919,200	17,266,300	17,254,000
Total	$88,204,200	$86,501,300	$86,489,000
Loans	282,139,100	268,496,500	269,611,100
Gold & Gold Notes	20,371,700	34,310,000	34,739,100
Other Legal Tenders	45,974,000	55,418,500	57,883,300
Deposits	216,670,800	231,241,100	232,691,800
Circulation	27,529,200	27,093,800	27,024,700

The gain in the present Bank Averages is less marked on the Deposit line than for the previous three weeks of the New Year. The gain in Greenbacks, however, continues, and the aggregate is now $12,000,000 ahead of this time last year, and $11,000,000 ahead of the corresponding week in 1872. The Greenback Average now stands in relation to the Deposit Average full *Twenty-five ₱ cent.* The proportion of Greenbacks and Gold Notes to Deposits and Circulation over *Thirty-five ₱ cent.*, or $92,622,400 to $260,316,500. In regard to Loans and Discounts, it is again remarked that they show a moderate movement compared with the present ability of the Banks to grant accommodations. For the week under review they show a decrease of nearly a million. The Gold Notes held by the Banks, mostly on special deposit, are now $14,000,000 ahead of last year, and $9,000,000 ahead of 1872, and the aggregate is $34,739,100 of the entire Gold Notes Circulation of the Treasury of $45,406,300. The Treasury now holds $85,949,553 in Gold, or $40,543,253 in excess of its Gold Notes Circulation.

The Street rates for Money on demand loans are now 1@2 ₱ cent. below the regular Bank rate of 7 ₱ cent. Many of the down-town Banks are accepting the Street rates of 5@6 ₱ cent. from the Brokers, while discounting freely the paper of their dealers and correspondents at 7 ₱ cent. As intimated above, the new business offering is barely equal to the current paper maturing and paid off at Bank.

The Trade of the week had a further improvement in nearly all departments. The Produce Exports were $1,400,000 larger than the previous week, and the Imports put upon the market, after paying Customs, were nearly equal to the same week last January, although the gross entries for the week were less than half the large total of last season. The Importers in the line of Foreign Dry Goods talk encouragingly of the prospects for the Spring business, and the Domestic Commission people are doing a satisfactory trade.

The Cotton movement for the week was again large. The receipts at the ports amount to 158,500 bales, and for the Crop season to date 2,365,000 bales, as against 2,138,000 bales to date last year. The exports of the week 106,800 bales, of which 13,500 bales were from New-York, and the value including in the general Export return of $5,960,000. The Exchange making against the direct exports of Cotton from the South, and mostly negotiated through New-York, keeps the market well supplied with Bills below the points at which it would pay the Bankers to ship Gold. It now seems probable that the export movement of Gold will be renewed much later in the season than last year. The redemption of the Principal of the Public Debt will be greatly less, and the avails of the Cotton and other crops marketed abroad much greater. The price of Gold is held with some steadiness in the Gold Room, on speculation, at about 111¼ ₱ cent., on the chances of something turning up at Washington to favor a Spring rise. But thus far the Greenback influence, although already amounting to $27,000,000, has not been very successfully used to advance Gold, as against the trade and financial causes (Foreign as well as Domestic) tending to keep it down.

The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount for the past week to $4,794,247, as compared with $10,106,398 same week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce are $5,960,182, as against $4,586,333 last year. The Exports of Gold and Silver, $1,027,078, as against $2,955,846 last year. The Customs in Gold deposited during the week in the New-York Office of the Treasury amounted to $2,298,200, comparing with $2,437,110 same week last January.

The Import entries at New-York of Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, (not including Foreign Specie,) since July 1, 1873, are as follows. The figures are official to the close of December, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$31,423,169	December	$20,214,570
August	32,632,909	Jan. 10	7,254,124
September	20,772,735	Jan. 17	7,712,254
October	27,275,914	Jan. 24	4,794,247
November	20,784,951		
Total			$181,864,903
To same date, 1873			221,205,506
Decrease since July 1			$39,340,603

The Export Clearances from New-York of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Articles re-exported since July 1, 1873, are as follows:

July	$25,621,503	December	$25,250,750
August	24,349,509	Jan. 7	4,908,685
September	25,709,042	Jan. 14	4,505,705
October	31,246,838	Jan. 21	5,960,182
November	28,495,882		
Total since July 1			$176,132,096
To same date 1873			140,554,876
Increase since July 1			$35,577,220
Gold, Jan. 24, 1874			111½ ₱ cent.
Gold, Jan. 25, 1873			113⅞ ₱ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York since July 1, 1873, are as follows:

July	$10,838,043	December	$2,447,271
August	2,198,549	Jan. 10	540,447
September	1,509,625	Jan. 17	482,495
October	2,107,447	Jan. 24	1,027,078
November	2,545,842		
Total since July 1			$23,589,789
Total same date 1873			41,655,263
Decrease since July 1			$18,065,474

The Customs receipts in Gold deposited in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, and the Gold Interest paid out by this Office since July 1, 1873, are as follows:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
July	$10,439,402	July	$9,931,337
August	13,454,785	August	5,421,843
September	11,296,279	September	1,424,593
October	8,146,522	October	3,237,334
November	5,953,287	November	3,707,511
December	5,558,461	December	6,515,425
Jan. 3	645,000	Jan. 3	1,550,000
Jan. 10	2,263,400	Jan. 10	2,239,000
Jan. 17	2,1[illegible]0,100	Jan. 17	2,068,300
Jan. 24	[illegible]	Jan. 24	1,076,000
Total, 1874	[illegible]	Total, 1874	[illegible]
Total, 1873	[illegible]	Total, 1873	[illegible]

COURSE OF STOCKS AND GOLD—THE WEEK.

		Jan. 25, '73.
American Gold	111¼@111⅞@111½	113⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May	117¼@117⅜	116½
U. S. 5-20s, '67, January	117¼@117¾	116⅝
U. S. New 5 ₱ cents	112¾@112⅞	114¾
Central Pacific 6 ₱ cents	96½@97	100¼
Union Pacific 6 ₱ cents	84½@85½	86½
New-York Central	102⅜@104¼@103½	105⅜
Rock Island	104¼@105½@105	113⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	33¾@34⅛	48⅞
St. Paul Common	47¾@49@47¾	54⅜
St. Paul Preferred	71¾@72¼	79
Toledo and Wabash	53⅛@54½@54	74
Union Pacific	33¾@35½@35	35⅞
Erie	48¾@50¼@48¼	64¾
Western Telegraph	76@76½	83⅞
Pacific Mail	40⅞@43¼@41¼	73⅛
Lake Shore	80¾@79½@82½@81⅞	95½
North-western Common	60⅛@61¼@60½	83
Harlem	124@128½@125½	119
North-west Preferred	72@72½	90½

The above table reflects a general rise on the Share list and a steady market for the Public Funds of the United States and the Pacific Mortgages. In other Railroad Mortgages the business is constantly on the increase, at the Exchange Board, in the way of investment orders. The preference still runs on the old-established Bonds of such roads as New-York Central, Central New-Jersey, Delaware and Lackawanna, and the Western trunk lines. Two of the latter, the North-west and the St. Paul, are now in the way of consolidating all their original Bonds and providing means for extending their tracks and equipments by General Consolidated Gold-bearing 7 ₱ cent. Mortgages. That of the North-west Company was made last Winter for $48,000,000, of which $35,000,000 is reserved for the original Bonds. The St. Paul Company have just prepared their General Mortgage for $35,000,000, of which $26,500,000 will be held to cover the original Bonds, and the further sum of $850,000 made applicable to the payment of 7 ₱ cent. Interest due to the Preferred stockholders in February. The Central Pacific Company have introduced through their Bankers, Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, (who are through with the First Mortgage on the Road, now selling at the Exchange Board at 96½@97 ₱ cent.,) the Land Grant Mortgage 7 ₱ cent. Gold, April and October Coupons, payable in New-York. The Mortgage is for $10,000,000 on 11,000,000 acres of California, Utah, and Nevada lands, granted by the Congress of the United States.

The Share speculation of the week was, for the most part, in the upward direction. The exceptions were chiefly noted on Thursday and Friday, under the influence of what may be called the Lake Shore movement, that somewhat confused the street by its sudden fluctuations of 2@3 ₱ cent. The market on Saturday closed steady.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BANKING HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
NEW-YORK, JAN. 26, 1874.

We have for sale a limited amount of six per cent. LAND GRANT MORTGAGE BONDS of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, which we can offer, for the present, at 85 and accrued interest.

These Bonds were issued Oct. 1, 1870, and have twenty years to run from that date.

They are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire Land Grants of the United States Government to the Central Pacific and the California and Oregon Railroad Companies, the latter having become the property of the Central Pacific Railroad Company by consolidation.

The Company will realize from these Grants between eleven and twelve millions of acres, which, at a low estimate, are valued at nearly $30,000,000.

The total amount of the Land Grant Mortgage is $10,000,000.

The Bonds are $1,000 each; interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1; principal and interest payable in gold in the City of New York.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company own and operate over 1,200 miles of first-class finished railroad, which is earning, over operating expenses, the interest on their entire Bonded Debt, and semi-annual dividends of three per cent. gold on their paid-up Capital Stock of $54,000,000, with a considerable surplus over; and the earnings are constantly increasing from year to year.

The Gross and Net earnings of the road, the Interest on Bonded Debt, and Surplus for the last three years, have been as follows, viz.:

	Gross earnings.	Net over oper'g exp's.	Interest payments.	Surplus after pay'g int'st
1871	$9,467,072	$5,171,192	$2,884,414	$2,286,778
1872	12,734,729	7,207,284	3,554,299	3,652,985
1873	13,871,089	8,281,649	3,514,357	4,767,292

The proceeds of sales of lands will be devoted to the purchase and redemption of the Land Grant Bonds until all are retired.

We buy and sell Government Bonds and Gold at current market rates; buy Gold Coupons; receive Deposits, and allow interest at the rate of Four per cent.; make collections; buy and sell Stocks and Bonds at the Stock Exchange on Commission for cash, and transact a general Banking and Financial business.

FISK & HATCH.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & Co.,
No. 32 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OF MERCANTILE FIRMS and individuals received in either currency or coin; interest allowed thereon. All facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks. Orders for Investment Securities, also Gold and Exchange, executed.

☞ A LIMITED NUMBER OF WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds for sale by AUG. J. BROWN & SON, No. 59 Liberty st. Net earnings for 1873 largely in excess of interest on bonded debt.

☞ FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED By R. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

AN ELEVATED RAILWAY.

A CHICAGO MAN'S DEVICE—THE CARS TO RUN BY GRAVITY.

A merchant in Chicago has recently patented a device for a street railway, dependent upon gravity for the motive power. The Chicago *Tribune* thus describes it: "The railway itself consists of a series of inclined tracks, elevated upon a framework of heavy pillars and trestles, upon which the wheels which carry the car travel. The central posts are heavy timbers, twelve inches square, into which are set the cross joists which support the double tracks on each side. The inner track is set one foot from the post, and the outer is eighteen inches from the inner. The tracks are set on beds, two by fourteen inches, and are braced to the trestle-work and to each other. The cars do not run on the tracks, but a set of four wheels with grooved edges travel on the half-round rails, and the car is suspended from the axles of these wheels by wire rope. On starting at the highest point of the first section of track, the car is hung about one foot clear of the ground, and, as the sections are one mile long or more, and the grade is about twenty-five feet to the mile, it is evident that the car would strike the ground within a very short distance. To obviate this, a large wheel, five feet in diameter, is placed at the front end of the car, on the side. This wheel is turned by spokes, like a ship's wheel, and the bold pilot of the car occupies a little platform where he can keep a lookout for passengers and work the machine. As the wheels descend the incline, the operator winds up the car a distance corresponding to the vertical fall, by means of his large wheel, and a series of pinion-wheels which turn the shaft to which the supporting rope is attached. The car is thus kept constantly at the same distance from the ground at which it started, and the exertion necessary is not great, owing to the lightness of the car and the leverage obtained by the gearing. The tracks are arranged with opposite inclination on opposite sides of the posts, so that the cars travel in opposite directions on each side. As above stated, the average length of the inclined sections is one mile, but the road can be extended indefinitely by a simple contrivance. On reaching the lower point the wheels run upon a piece of track which slides vertically in grooveways to the height of the original starting point. The trestle-work here is again high up, the wheels start on their descent once more, and the journey continues. The car itself is neither raised nor lowered, but the wheel is simply thrown out of gear, and the rope unwinds from the cylinder to be rewound as the wheels again descend. The sets of wheels weigh less than 100 pounds each, and are raised by the descent of a counter weight at each station, where a station-keeper is placed to attend to the changing of wheels from the lower to the upper track. Each car carries ten persons, for each of whom a seat is provided with a sliding door for each seat, and, when they are filled, no more passengers can be carried. The cars weigh about 500 pounds each, and cost from $75 to $100. It is thought that the road will not cost over $2,000 per mile where the incline is not over twenty feet to the mile. The rate of speed, of course, depends upon the amount of the incline, and the weight of the car and passengers. The full car should have a speed of fifteen miles per hour, with an inclination of twenty-five feet to the mile. They may have more, but the conductor has a brake upon the wheels, and another check in the shape of two obliquely inclined iron rods which will drag along the ground to prevent lateral motion of the car. [illegible]

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 24, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	30	Sugar, hhds	196
Broom-corn, bales	106	Leather, sides	10,069
Copper, bbls	15	Stearine, pkgs	61
Cotton, bales	2,790	Beef, pkgs	23
Dried Fruits, pkgs	136	Pork, pkgs	78
Eggs, bbls	561	Cut-meats, pkgs	1,845
Flour, bbls	12,792	Lard, tcs	105
Meal, bbls	710	Lard, kegs	90
Wheat, bushels	23,760	Butter, pkgs	1,932
Corn, bushels	12,600	Cheese, pkgs	472
Oats, bushels	10,763	Rice, pkgs	240
Malt, bushels	1,338	Dried Hogs, No	4,608
Grass seed, bags	383	Pea-nuts, bags	288
Oatmeal, bbls	250	Starch, pkgs	300
Beans, bbls	87	Tobacco, hhds	144
Hops, bales	174	Tobacco, pkgs	222
Hides, No	830	Wool, bales	172
Hides, bales	252	Whisky, bbls	1,013
Molasses, bbls	5,298		

COFFEE—Strong in price, as last quoted, with a good demand noted; 3,645 bags Rio, by the South America, sold chiefly at 27¾c.@28¾c., gold.

COTTON—Has been quite dull for early delivery, and prices have been more or less nominal. Sales, 331 bales, including 143 bales to spinners and 188 bales to speculators. For forward delivery the dealings have been less extensive at 1-16c.@⅛c. lower prices, closing weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 18,800 bales, (of which 4,400 bales were on last evening, and 14,400 bales to-day,) with 900 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with January option closing at 15 1-16c.; February, 15 5-32c.@15 3-16.; March, 15 11-16c.@15 23-32c.; April, 16 5-32c.; May, 16½c.; June, 16 15-16c.; July, 17¼c. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,790 bales, including 1,326 bales from Norfolk, 747 bales from New-Orleans, and 717 bales per railroad. The week's exports hence have been 18,573 bales.... The exports from all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1873, have been 1,226,131 bales, (including 823,521 bales to Great Britain, and 402,610 bales to the Continent,) against 1,167,810 bales same time last season.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
Good Ordinary	14⅛	14¼	14½	14½
Strict Good Ordinary	14¾	14⅞	15 1-16	15 1-16
Low Middling	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Middling	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½
Good Middling	17⅛	17¼	17½	17½

DRUGS AND DYES—The demand has been good for the leading kinds, with the advantage as to values, in most instances, in favor of sellers. A somewhat better inquiry has been noted for Essential Oils, but at irregular figures.

DYE-WOODS—Inactive at former figures. San Domingo Logwood most sought after, but scarce, and held rather above the views of buyers.

EGGS—In slack request within the reduced range of 22c.@27c. for fresh, chiefly at 22c.@24c.

FERTILIZERS—Sell rather slowly on the basis of former rates for most kinds.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The feature of the market for State and Western Flour, to-day, was the decidedly active demand noted for shipping extras for the English and West India markets, chiefly City Mills stock for the latter, on a comparatively steady basis as to values, for desirable lines, though on the poorer grades, and on odd lots, the advantage was in favor of purchasers. Of trade and family extras, Minnesotas were most sought after, meeting with a fair call at essentially unchanged quotations. Other grades of stock were rather tame within the previous range. The sales reported since our last have been 19,850 bbls. of all grades, including very poor to very choice No. 2 at $4@$5 25, chiefly at $4 65@$5 10; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western, $5 20@$6 25, chiefly $5 85@$6 10 for fair to good, and $6 15@$6 25 for choice: inferior to good Extra State at $6 50@$7, chiefly at $6 90 for good, in lines; good to very fancy do. at $7@$8 15, chiefly at $7 65@$8 15 for the West Indies; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 40@$7, chiefly at $6 65@$7; poor to very choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 65@$7 10 ₱ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates. Included in the reported sales were 4,500 bbls. shipping Extra Western and State, for the English markets, and 8,600 bbls. City Mills Extras, for the West Indies, within our range.... Southern Flour quiet, but steady; 600 bbls. sold.... Rye Flour unchanged; sales, 300 bbls.... Corn-meal rather weak at about yesterday's quotations; sales, 400 bbls., including 100 bbls. White Western at $4 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat of really desirable quality has been offered less freely, and has been in good demand for export and milling, chiefly for export, at an advance of fully 1c. ₱ bushel, closing in favor of sellers. Winter quiet and somewhat irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 123,000 bushels at $1 63@$1 65 for ordinary to prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, $1 64@$1 65 for No. 1 Minnesota do., $1 61@$1 63 for fair ordinary to strictly prime No. 2 Milwaukee do., from cars and afloat, chiefly at $1 62@$1 63, afloat; $1 62 for strictly choice do., in store; $1 58@$1 61 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, chiefly at $1 60 for prime; $1 60@$1 61 for No. 2 North-west do.; $1 56@$1 63 for ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 61 for No. 2 North-west, (two car-loads,) and White Spring, (one car load,) Mixed; and $1 75@$1 95 for White Western. And for forward delivery, a boat-load of No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, deliverable first five days in February, at $1 62 ₱ bushel.... Corn has been in moderately active request at easier prices generally, though for sound old Mixed Western, in store, the market was rather steadier toward the close. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 74,000 bushels at 92c. for prime old mixed Western, in store; 92c.@93c. for do. afloat, car lots; 83c.@86c. for new Mixed Western; 86c.@88c. for new Yellow do., mostly at 86c.@87c. for fair to good; 91c.@92c. for old Yellow Western, in store; 86c.@87c. for new White Western; 86c. for White Southern.... Rye quoted at from $1 04@$1 10 for car and boat loads on a quiet market; 1,800 bushels State, from cars, sold at $1 04@$1 08.... Barley quiet, but held with decided confidence, on the basis of $2 for strictly prime Canada West, which rate, however, is above the views of purchasers; 1,500 bushels very choice two-rowed State sold at $1 80 ₱ bushel.... Barley-malt wanted at firm rates; sales, 3,500 bushels two-rowed State at $1 75; 2,500 bushels Canada West at $2 05, 60 and 90 days' credit; and 2,500 bushels Lake Shore at $2, 90 days' credit.... Oats much more urgently sought after on trade and speculative account, and advanced sharply in price, with sales reported of 67,000 bushels at 60c.@64c. for inferior to choice Mixed Western, from track and delivered, chiefly at 63c. for average full lots, with 64c. reported bid at the close for prime boat loads; 62c. for do. in store, and 64c. a 65c. for White do., closing with 65c. reported bid for strictly prime, afloat.... Hay, Straw and Feed, without important alteration.... The week's exports hence for European ports have been 39,162 bbls. Flour, 595,132 bushels Wheat, 275,559 bushels Corn, and 17,597 bushels Rye.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Further sales of 1,000 rolls Domestic Cloth were reported at 12¼c.@12½c., apart from which no important dealings transpired. Quotations as before.

HIDES—There has been a very limited inquiry noted for supplies at drooping rates, with stocks accumulating. The week's receipts have been 70,963 Hides; sales, 34,415 Hides and 70 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andreen, 4,595 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22@22½ lbs., at 27c. gold, 60 days, usual selection; 4,470 Dry Montevideo, 21@22 lbs., at 26½c.@26¾c., gold, 30 to 60 days, usual selection; 1,900 Dry California, 24 lbs., 5,040 Dry Central America, 20 to 22 lbs., 2,985 Dry Bogota, 21 lbs., 5,675 Dry Texas and Southern, 20 to 23 lbs., 4,265 Dry Texas Kips, 10 lbs., 200 Wet-salted Texas, 65 lbs., on private terms; 485 Wet-salted Rio Grande Cow, to arrive in Boston, 50 lbs., at 13⅝c., gold, 30 days; 500 Wet-salted Horse Hides, 40 lbs., on private terms; 5,300 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., at 10½c.@10¾c., currency; 30 bales Calcutta Cow, 10 lbs., 50 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 21 lbs., on private terms. Stock in first hands this morning, 74,500 Hides and 590 bales do., against 44,900 Hides and 805 bales do., same time last year.

LEATHER—There has been a fair call for supplies, chiefly on manufacturing account, at essentially unaltered rates, offerings and assortment fair. The week's exports have been 6,000 sides.

MOLASSES—Quiet at former figures, a few job lots only having been reported sold.

NAILS—Sell rather slowly on the basis of previous quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Resin rather stronger in price and moderately active. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,100 bbls. good Strained at $2 60@$2 65; 400 bbls. Low No. 2 at $2 70; 800 bbls. Nos. 2 and 1 at $3 25; 100 bbls. No. 1 at $3 50; and 250 bbls. Pale at $4 ₱ 280 lbs.... Of City Pitch, 100 bbls. sold at $3.... Nothing new in Tar.... Spirits Turpentine quiet; quoted at 48c.@48½c. ₱ gallon.

OIL CAKE.—Firm, as last reported, but without further dealings of importance. The week's receipts have been 2,942 sacks; exports, 11,829 pkgs.

PETROLEUM.—Less sought after and less firm, generally, to-day.... Of Crude, in bulk, sales reported since our last, of 12,000 bbls., various February deliveries at 6¼c.@6½c., closing at 6¼c., and for prompt delivery at 6⅛c.@6¼c.... Of Refined, 5,000 bbls., last half of February at 14¼c., as against late sales yesterday for February delivery at 14⅝c.@14⅞c.... And at Philadelphia 2,700 bbls., early delivery, on private terms, and quoted at 13¾c.@14c.... Of Refined, in cases, 8,000 cases reported sold at 19c.... Naphtha quoted at 9c. for City.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held with increased firmness in view of the more favorable reports from the West, but has been sparingly dealt in; sales have been 270 bbls. new Mess at $15 87½, $16 for uninspected and inspected, closing with the latter price bid; 500 bbls. February, $16; March, $16 15 bid; Western prime Mess, $15; Eastern prime, $1 .... Dressed Hogs have been in fair demand at 6-60c.@7¼c. for Western, and 7c.@7⅞c. for City.... Cut Meats have been moderately active, with sales of 100 tcs. Pickled Hams, 16 lbs. average, at 10c.; 1,000 loose City Shoulders at 7c.@7½c.; 1,500 loose City Pickled Hams, part 14 lbs. average, 10½c.; 500 loose City Fresh Hams, 11 lbs. average, 11c.; 5,000 lbs. Bellies, 13 lbs. average, 9c.; 75 bxs. Bellies, 12 lbs. average, on private terms; 500 loose City Smoked Hams, 12½c.... Bacon has been quiet, owing partly to the advanced prices claimed; sales 400 bxs. City Long Clear, for last half February, 8½c.; a contract for 500 bxs. Long and Short Clear together, February delivery, settled at 8½c.; 250 bxs. Short Clear, on the spot, 8⅝c.; Long and Short Clear, for January and February, quoted 8½c.@8⅝c. ₱ lb.... Lard has been moderately sought after and quoted firmer, with sales reported of 550 tcs. Western Steam, prompt delivery, at 9 17-32c.@9⅝c.; 500 tcs. February 9¾c., closing 9 11-16c.@9¾c.; 500 tcs. March 9¾c., closing 9⅞c., asked; 1,000 tcs. April 10c., closing 10c. bid and 10⅛c. asked. City Steam has been held higher; sales, 100 tcs. at 9¼c., closing 9⅜c., asked.... Beef quiet but steady; 125 bbls. sold.... Cheese, stronger, with choice lots quoted up to 15¼c.@15½c.... Butter has been in fair demand, chiefly on local account, at former prices.... The week's exports hence for European ports included 2,194 pkgs. Pork, 586 pkgs. Beef, 17,528 bxs. Bacon, 2,861 pkgs. Lard, 200 pkgs. Butter and 12,760 bxs. Cheese.

RICE—Firm and moderately active; 3,000 bags Rangoon sold for export at $3 50, gold, in bond.

SEEDS—Generally quiet; Clover firm at 9⅜c.@9½c. for the best samples, and wanted. Other kinds as before.

SKINS—Deer quiet and favoring buyers. Receipts, 144 bales; sales, 9,000 lbs. Sisal, 7,500 lbs. Central American, and 2,000 lbs. Mexicans, on private terms. Sisal quoted at 62½c., Central American at 60c.@65c. currency.... Goat steady and wanted; receipts, 853 bales, chiefly from Vera Cruz. Sales, 250 bales Curacao, 56 bales Rio Hacha, and 50 bales Mexican on private terms.

SUGARS—Raw in better request, chiefly on refining account, on the basis of 7½c. for fair, and 7¾c. for good refining stock. Sales, 291 hhds. Centrifugal at 8⅝c., 1,550 bxs. do., mostly at 8½c.@8¾c., and 1,450 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7c.... Refined Sugars steady and more sought after.

TALLOW, &c.—There has been rather a better inquiry from shippers at steadier prices; sales have been reported of 50,000 lbs. choice City at 7⅞c., and 91,000 lbs. out-of-town stock at 7⅝c.@7¾c. for good and prime. Of Stearine, sales have been 111 tcs. at 9¼c.@9⅜c., the inside price for stock off in quality, and 250 tcs. February on private terms.... The week's exports included 751 pkgs. Tallow.

WHISKY—Steady at 99c.; sales, 250 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Berth room has been in fair demand, chiefly for Grain, Flour, Cotton, and Provisions, at generally firm, and, in the instance of Bacon, by the Liverpool steamers, higher rates.... The chartering business has been tamer, but rates have been well supported.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; 8,000 bushels Grain at 10¾d.; 3,700 bushels do. at 11d. ₱ bushel; 75 bxs. Bacon at 40s. ₱ ton; and, by steam, 750 bales Cotton at 7-16d. ₱ lb.; 1,500 bales do. (through freight,) [illegible] ton; 400 bbls. Apples, 200 pkgs. Oil-cake, and 6,000 Staves, on private terms. Also, a ship, 1,[illegible] tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, at 77s. 6d.... For London, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 5s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.; 8,000 bushels Grain at 11d ₱ bushel; and, by steam, 1,000 tons Bacon, Pork, &c., (through freight,) at 60s. ₱ ton.... For Glasgow, by steam, 8,500 Staves, on private terms.... For Cork and orders, a British bark, 372 tons, hence, with about 2,700 quarters Grain (one-third in bags) at 8s. 6d. ₱ quarter.... For the Continent, a British bark, 745 tons, with about 5,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, rumored, but without reliable particulars.... For Bremen, by steam, 450 bales Cotton at 1c. ₱ lb.; 1,500 bushels Corn, 500 bags Clover-seed, and 300 pkgs. Leather on private terms; 150 bxs. Bacon at 60s., and 1,000 pkgs. Merchandise at full rates.... For Havre, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain and 350 tcs. Lard, reported on private terms.... For Rotterdam, by steam, 975 bbls. Resin and 275 bags Clover-seed reported on private terms.... For Stettin, by steam, 3,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Grain, 400 bags Clover-seed, 550 tcs. Lard, 50 hhds. Tallow, and 1,050 pkgs. Merchandise at current rates; also, a German bark, 453 tons, with about 2,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 7s. 6d. ₱ bbl.... For the German Baltic, a German bark, 340 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 2,400 bbls. Petroleum on private terms.... For Gibraltar and orders, (privileges extending to the West coast of Italy, but excluding Spanish ports,) an Italian bark, 533 tons, hence, with a full cargo of Petroleum, on the basis of 32c. for cases, or 7s. for bbls., and £10 gratuity.... For Havana and back to Philadelphia, a brig on the basis of $6 50, $6, and $4 25.... For the north side of Cuba and back to Philadelphia, a brig, reported at $6 50, $6, and $4 12½, and another, with Molasses, at $4 25.... For Mantanzas and back to Philadelphia, two schooners, reported at $6 25@$6 50, $5 87@$6, and $4 25@$4 37½.... For ports north of Hatteras, a brig, with Sugar, reported from Matanzas at $6 25; and another with Molasses, from do., at $4.... For Boston, a schooner, with Lumber, reported from Wilmington, at $9 50, with option of Bath.... For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber, reported from Brunswick, and another, with do., from St. Mary's, at $8; and another with do. from Newbern, at $7.... For New-York, a British ship, 902 tons, with general cargo, reported from Shanghai, on private terms.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 24.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat active and higher; sales, No. 1 Spring at $1 25½; No. 2 Spring at $1 24¼, cash; $1 25, February; $1 28⅛, March; No. 3 Spring at $1 18@$1 18¼; Rejected, $1 12½@$1 13½. Corn steady; sales, No. 2 Mixed at 58¼c., spot; 58⅝c., February; 59⅞c., March; 65½c., May. Oats active and higher; sales, No. 2 at 42¼c., cash; 42⅝c., February; Rejected, 38c.@40c. Rye quiet, but firm and higher; sales, No. 2 at 79½c.@80c. Barley active and higher; No. 2 Fall sold at $1 65@$1 70; No. 3 Spring at $1 40@$1 45. Dressed Hogs firm at $6@$6 30. Pork steady at $14 25@$14 30, cash; $14 30, February; $14 80, March. Lard in fair demand and higher at $9 15, for time or spot; $9 25, February; $9 50, March. Bulk Meats in fair demand and advanced; Shoulders, 5¾c.; Short Rib Middles, 7¾c.; Short Clear Middles, 7⅞c. Green Meats steady; Shoulders, 5½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¼c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c. Hams, 9c.@9½c. for 16 lbs. average. Whisky firm at 95½c. Receipts—14,000 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 16,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—14,000 bbls. Flour, 80,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 13,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 24.—Flour—Low grades scarce and in demand; medium and higher grades dull. Wheat dull and unchanged; sales, No. 2 Spring at $1 25@$1 25½; No. 3 Fall at $1 45; No. 2 Red Winter at $1 53. Corn active and higher; sales, No. 2 Mixed at 61c. at east side, on track; 63c.@63½c. in elevator, spot; 62½c., last half February; 64¼c., March. Oats quiet, but firm; sales, No. 2 at 44½c., in elevator. Barley firm and higher; sales, Iowa Spring at $1 30@$1 35. Rye firm at 84c. Whisky steady at 96c. Pork firm at $15. Dry-salted Meats held higher for future sales; Shoulders, 6c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8c.; Clear Sides, 8¼c., for March; small lots Clear Rib Sides at 7¾c., and Clear Sides at 8c., spot. Bacon firm; sales, Shoulders at 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides at 8¾c.; Clear Sides, 9c. Lard firm at 8¾c.; small lots sold at 9c. Live Hogs firmer; sales, shippers at $4 75@$5; packers, $5@$5 35. Cattle quiet and unchanged. Receipts, 4,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 Hogs.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 24.—Flour dull, but steady and unchanged. Wheat heavy, except the best grades; Choice White, $1 95; Fair to Prime do., $1 75@$1 85; Choice Amber, $1 93@$1 96; Good to Prime Red, $1 80@$1 90; Common to Fair do., $1 65@$1 75; Pennsylvania, $1 70@$1 80. Corn dull and heavy; Southern White, 78c.@82c.; do. Yellow, 75c.@81c.; Mixed Western, 83c.@84c. Oats weak and dull; Southern, 57c.@60c.; Western, 57c.@59c. Rye weak. Hay unchanged. Provisions firm and in good demand, but none offering; Mess Pork, $16 50@$17. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6⅞c.@7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c.@8½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¾c.@8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c. Lard, 9c. Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@13c. Coffee unchanged. Whisky a shade firmer at $1 01@$1 02. Western Butter in moderate demand and steady.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—Clover-seed steady, at $9@9 25. Timothy held at $3 30. Flax-seed wanted at $2 25. Flour dull; Superfine, $5 25@$5 50; Extras, $6@$6 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7@$7 75; State, Ohio, and Indiana do., $7 75@$8 25; High Grades, $8 50@$10 25. Wheat—Receipts light; Red, $1 60; Amber, $1 75@$1 78. Rye steady at 95c. Corn quiet; Yellow, 86c. for Old; 81c.@83c. for New; White New, 89c. Oats dull; White, 57c.@62c. Coffee active; Rio, 21½c.@28½c., gold. Sugar dull; fair to good Refining Cuba, 7⅝c.@7¾c. Petroleum—Less demand; Crude, 10½c.; Refined, 14c., January and the first part of February; 14¼c., the last half of February. Whisky steady at $1 01.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping at $1 45@$1 55. Corn dull at 58c.@62c. Oats unchanged. Rye firm at 94c. Barley firm and unchanged. Butter in good demand; sales, choice, at 33c.@35c. Pork firm at $15 62½@$15 75. Lard quiet but firm; sales, steam, at 9c.; Kettle quoted at 9¼c.@9¾c. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 6¼c.@6½c., cash; sales 150,000 lbs., 6¼c. March; sales 200,000 lbs., buyer May, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅞c.; Clear Sides, 8c. Bacon very firm; sales, Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c.; Clear Sides, 9c. Live Hogs in good demand and firm; sales of light at $5 25@$5 45; Heavy, $5 50@$5 65; receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 2,200 head. Whisky firm at 95c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 24.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat active and higher; sales, No. 1 White Wabash at $1 61; No. 3 do. at $1 50; No. 1 White Michigan at $1 55@$1 56; No. 2 White Michigan at $1 40; Amber Michigan at $1 50; March, $1 56; April, $1 61; Red, $1 54½; No. 2 Red, $1 45@$1 46. Corn steady; sales of High Mixed, new, at 63½c.; Low Mixed, new, 62½c. Oats dull and nominal. Dressed Hogs firm at $6 40; fancy lots sold at $6 50. Seeds—Clover dull at $5 15; Mammoth, $5 35. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—4,000 bushels Wheat; 23,000 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 24.—Imports for last twenty-four hours—Flour, 7,100 bbls.; Wheat, 44,800 bushels; Corn, 53,200 bushels; Oats, 59,400 bushels; Barley, 2,400 bushels. Exports from city elevators—Wheat, 7,672 bushels. Flour quiet; sales of Western ground Spring at $7@$7 50; Bakers', $7 25@$8 25; White, $8 50@$9. Wheat lower; sales of 1,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at $1 48; No. 1 Milwaukee Spring at $1 55, quoted. Oats quiet; Western held at 55c. Barley nominal; sales of Canada at $1 75@$1 83. Barley-malt active; sales of Canada at $1 70@$1 80; Western, $1 60@$1 75. Other articles unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 24.—Flour quiet at $5@$6 50. Wheat firm; sales, No. 1 at $1 27½; No. 2 at $1 25¼, cash; $1 25¾, February; $1 28½, March. Corn firm; sales No. 2 mixed at 59c. Oats steady; No. 2 sold at 41c. Rye in fair demand and firm; sales, No. 1 at 77c. Barley excited and prices higher; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 60. Pork, $14 50, cash. Hams, in pickle, firm at 9c.@10c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 5⅛c.@5¾c. for loose; Boxed Middles, 7⅞c.@8c. Lard firm; sales of Kettle at 9¼c.@9¾c.; Steam, 9c. Hogs, $5 25@$6 25. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 71,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—14,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 24.—Flour firm; Superfine, $4 50; Extra, $5 25; Extra Family, $6 25; A No. 1, $7 50; Fancy, $8 50. Wheat quiet; White and Amber, $1 55; Red, $1 45. Corn firmer at 68c.@71c. Oats firmer at 60c.@62c.; White, 70c. Provisions firmer; Pork, $15 25@$15 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅞c.@8c.; Clear Sides, 8c.@8½c. Sugar-cured Hams, 12¼c.@12½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c.@8⅞c.; Clear Sides, 9c.@9½c. Lard—Tierce, 9½c.@9¾c.; Keg, 10½c.; Steam, 9c. Whisky, 94½c.@95c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 24.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,400 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring; $9 for Amber Winter; $9 50 for White Winter; $10 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales of car lots of Amber Michigan at $1 75. Corn in light demand; sales of 7,000 bushels at 78c., and 1,200 bushels at 80c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Corn-meal—$1 65 for bolted, and $1 60 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $21@$22; Shipstuffs, $23@$24; Middlings, $25@$26 ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—For Flour to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 24.—Corn quiet at 78c.@79c. Oats quiet at 58c. Bran sold at $1. Hay dull; sales of prime at $20; choice, $25. Bacon firmer and scarce at 8¼c. for Shoulders; 9⅜c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9⅞c. for Clear Sides. Hams lower at 11½c. Coffee firm and no stock; sales of jobbing lots at 24½c.@25c. All other articles unchanged. Gold, 111¼. Exchange—New-York Sight, ¼ discount; Sterling, $5 35½@$5 36½.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 359 head. Market quiet at yesterday's prices for good grades. Shipments, 1,300 head. Live Hogs active and firm at an advance of 10c.; receipts, 8,500 head; sales of medium to fair at $5 20@$5 45; good to choice at $5 45@$5 75, closing steady with pens well cleared. Sheep steady and unchanged; receipts, 92 head.

DETROIT, Jan. 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; Extra, $1 65; No. 1 White, $1 58@$1 59. Corn steady; High Mixed, 67c. Oats in good demand at 45c. for No. 1. Receipts—2,600 bbls. Flour, 11,600 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—1,000 bushels Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 24.—Wheat quiet. Rye dull and held above views of buyers. Corn quiet, but firmly held at 88c. for new, and 90c. for old. Barley still buoyant; two-rowed State held at $1 70@$1 75; No. 1 Canada West, $1 85@$1 90; Bay Quinte, $1 95@$2. Oats quiet; sales of one car No. 1 Western at 59c.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 24.—Flour dull and unchanged at $6@$9 75. Corn in good demand at 72c.@73c. Oats quiet and weak at 57c.@58c. Lard dull and unchanged. Bulk Meats firmer; Shoulders, 6¼c.@6½c.; Sides, [illegible]

CLEVELAND, Jan. 24.—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and steady at 66c.@68c. for new; 70c.@71c. for old Mixed. Oats quiet at 51c. for White, 50c. for No. 1 State, 48c. for No. 2. Petroleum firm and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 24.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 44c. Resin quiet; $2 25 for Strained; $2 35 for No. 2. Crude Turpentine firm; $2 10 for Hard; $3 10 for Yellow Dip. Tar firm at $2 55.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—The Wool market for the past week has been more active, the sales of Domestic having amounted to 1,238,200 lbs., at prices fully up to former quotations. The transactions in Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces have been 292,000 lbs., at from [illegible] 59c. ₱ lb., including Extra, Double Extra, and Triple Extra, the bulk of the sales having been at [illegible] Double Extra. Although no advance has been obtained on fine Fleeces, there is a stronger and firmer tone, and indications point to higher prices very soon. Pulled Wools have been in better demand at last [illegible] rates. The stock of Pulled Wool is light, and [illegible] scarce and high. California Wool continues to be in demand, 476,000 lbs. Fall and Spring having been sold during the week, principally at from [illegible] Free Fall up to 25c. for good Spring, and at [illegible] current rates manufacturers are disposed to purchase freely. There is a healthy tone to the market for all kinds of Domestic and the prospects of the trade are encouraging. The sales of the week embrace [illegible] Pennsylvania Fleeces, Medium Extra, Double Extra and Triple Extra, at [illegible] Michigan, [illegible] Western, Vermont, and New-Hampshire at [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 26, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—FIGARO (English Opera)—Miss C. L. Kellogg, Mrs. Zelda Seguin, Mr. W. Carlton.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—RENT DAY, VARIETIES—Miss Emily Pieris, Mr. Charles White, Mr. Hart, Mr. Harrigan.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MONEY—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Brougham, Miss J. Lewis.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—SARATOGA—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. William Davidge, Miss Sara Jewett.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. — FEMME DE FEU—Mrs. J. B. Booth, Mr. Joseph Wheelock.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD—Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Hayward.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT—Ned Buntline and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—FUN IN A FOG—The Vokes troupe.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—Curiosities.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND CONCERT—Messrs. Maurel, Wieniawski, Theo. Thomas.

FOURTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—READINGS by Rev. Robert Sloss.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE by Bret Harte, "American Humor."

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
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New-York City.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

FOR SALE.—*A six-cylinder Hoe Press, recently in use in this office, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at the Counting-room,* TIMES *Office.*

The "Louisiana case" is looming up again, and the President is reported to be about to send in a message on the subject, which, from what is indicated of its spirit, is likely to prove a valuable document. In the complications arising from the corruption and discord prevalent in Louisiana, the duty of the President has not been easy to discern. It costs nothing to attribute bad motives to him, as is only too often and too recklessly done, but any one who has examined the case with any care can see that his path has been a most difficult one. His message, it is believed, will recite the facts by which he has been guided, and again point out what he considers to be the limits of his duty and his power in the premises.

Some labor agitators in Chicago have resolved that they are a political party, and their first proceeding has naturally been to promulgate a platform. Although pretending to be devoted to the rights of men as individuals, and violently opposed to all monopolies, they propose to make the State one of the most gigantic and dangerous of all monopolies. The State is to operate all transportation lines, manage all savings banks and fire insurance companies, regulate all payments of wages, and do various other things which the State has no business to do, and which it will never do so long as a majority of its people are fit to be out of its lunatic asylums. All this trash of these pretended working men, as might have been expected, is supplemented by a resolution inciting working men to armed resistance to the authorities whenever they are confronted by the Police under circumstances similar to those of the recent disturbance in this City. The dense ignorance of the theory and practice of free government, and the utter disregard of public rights displayed by these agitators, would be alarming if attended with more discretion. The lack of this quality renders them harmless.

Nobody will be surprised to hear that some of the persons hanging about Congress under pretense of being newspaper correspondents have named their price to Mr. GOSHORN, Director General of the Centennial, and offered to lobby through whatever legislation he may desire. It has been notorious for several years that the profession of journalism has been disgraced by the proceedings of certain disreputable individuals, who have been allowed to have some sort of footing as Washington correspondents. They have been ready at all times to write any person or scheme up or down with a vehemence and zeal directly proportioned to the amount they are paid for the service. The best interests of the country, no less than of journalism, demand the extirpation of this gang of swindlers for the false views of men and affairs their positions enable them to disseminate are both disgraceful and damaging. There is no difficulty about making an end of them. They are all well known, and all that is necessary is for all officials to refuse them that recognition as correspondents which they have long since proved they do not deserve.

Amherst College has set an example in refusing to row on Saratoga waters, and practically withdrawing from the Regatta Association, which, we hope, will not be followed. The majority having decided in favor of Saratoga for the next regatta, and no dishonorable means having been used, so far as the public has been informed, in securing this decision, it is to be hoped that the remaining crews will acquiesce in it. The American College Regatta has come to be an affair in which we can properly feel some national pride, and the crippling of the association by the defection of a minority of its members would be in some sense a public misfortune. The contest at Saratoga next July can be easily made to surpass all former ones, and no means necessary to attain that result should be spared by those directly responsible for its success. Those who will take part in the affair will labor under many difficulties if Amherst persists in its determination, but these difficulties will be greatly increased if this college is joined by Harvard and Bowdoin. We hope the report as to the two latter will prove untrue.

MIRACLES BY ACT OF CONGRESS.

Mr. MERRIMON is a United States Senator from North Carolina. He is a Democrat, an experienced politician, and a man of considerable ability of the sort which Southern Democratic politicians since the war possess. He recently made a speech in the Senate on the finances, which was very elaborate, and was listened to with more than the attention which the courteous members of that easy-going body are wont to accord to each other's remarks. Mr. MERRIMON'S pet aversion is the National Banking law, and his pet objection to that law is that under it the banks are not equally distributed. In this connection he made use of the following extraordinary language, which so fairly represents a good deal of the feeling on the relations of Government to the material interests of the people that we ask our readers to accord it an attention which of itself it does not deserve:

> "If this country is to be preserved, if it is worth preserving, if we desire to see it perpetuated and established upon enduring foundations, we must change the industrial and capital interests of the country in such way as to produce an equilibrium of interests. We must nationalize the sentiment of the country by producing mutuality of interest in this way. * * * * Sectional strife and sectional interests have already come near dissolving the Government and destroying its life; and they will do it, or attempt it, again, unless Congress shall pursue such legislation and adopt such a policy as will tend to produce an equilibrium in all industrial, commercial, and monetary interests."

Exactly how all this is to be done, Mr. MERRIMON has not a very definite idea, but in a general way he thinks that "a great national bank," with a capital of one thousand millions of dollars, in shares of $25, (which would give every man, woman, and child in the country a chance to subscribe,) would be a very good contrivance for the end he has in view. Meanwhile, he says, "you ought to improve the rivers and harbors of the South and West; you ought to extend by the legislation of Congress such advantages as will take capital and immigration to the South and West; you ought to cut canals; you ought to levee the banks of the Mississippi, and encourage shipbuilding. There are a thousand things that Congress could do, and a national policy of Congress could be developed by which these interests will be distributed with some degree of equality all over the country, from one end to the other."

This is from an extreme Democratic partisan, a descendant of the old school of strict constructionists of the South. It is calculated to make the political ancestors of this modern statesman turn in their graves. It proposes everything which Southern Democrats have been taught to dread and revile, and sets at nought every principle of constitutional law which they have been taught to respect. But these contradictions would not be so remarkable if they did not display a feeling that seems very general in the South, and in both parties—the feeling of dependence on the General Government for advantages which no Government on earth could secure.

The sooner the South gets rid of this feeling the better it will be for the country and for every part of it. For, not only is it beyond the power of the Government to bring about the ideal equality of riches and advantages which is desired, but in seeking this end the Government would be sure to bring about a far worse condition of things than it undertook to remedy. It is of the essence of republican government that it can perform certain limited duties exceedingly well, but that it is utterly unfitted for doing anything more. The duties to which it can attend well are chiefly of a negative character. It can provide for the maintenance of substantial justice between its members, whether individuals or States, and it can conduct with dignity and energy the business of a country with foreign nations. But, beyond this, there is nothing for which it is especially and peculiarly fitted, nothing which non-political agencies would not be likely to accomplish with equal, if not with greater, efficiency. Least of all is a representative Government calculated to adjust financial and business interests. Members of Congress are not elected with a view to any such function. Few men vote for their representative with any hope of getting one versed in the principles of finance or widely or well informed on business affairs. Certainly, what Congress has undertaken of this character does not encourage the idea that it could extend the field of its labors with advantage. But, however well trained they might be, no set of representatives could bring about the millennial condition of things which Mr. MERRIMON anticipates. The distribution of capital cannot be controlled by act of Congress. It is itself the product of earnings of one kind and another, and it will, in the main, only go where it can continue to earn an increase. How much of it may be in Massachusetts, and how much in North Carolina, is not a fit subject for Congress to undertake to decide, or influence directly or indirectly. It should be left to the operation of natural forces. Congress may, indeed, affect it greatly, but it would be only by rare chance if the effect were good.

It seems superfluous to be restating such plain truths. Yet it is not the ill-informed and hare-brained Senator from North Carolina alone who has the notion that Government is omnipotent. Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania; Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts; the Ex-Secretary of the Treasury, now in the Senate, with many an apparently sober bank President and merchant, have much the same bee under their bonnets. Mr. MERRIMON thinks the country can be provided with a truly national spirit only by spending the people's money with impartial recklessness in every part of the land. Other gentlemen think the Government can provide cheap money, cheap transportation, and cheap food, by various contrivances, to whoever may want these desirable things. They all fail to see that what the people as individuals, by such help as nature furnishes, cannot get for themselves, no small number of men selected from the people, even though armed with the powers of Congress, can secure for them.

THE VIRGINIUS CORRESPONDENCE.

The documents in respect to the steamer *Virginius*, transmitted by President GRANT to Congress, and printed by the latter, enable the public to at least obtain a correct insight into all the details of this negotiation, which is certain to live in history as one of the most important of international transactions. If it does nothing else, it confirms, by the acts of two great powers, the immunity on the high seas, in time of peace, of a regularly-documented commercial ship, since Spain in the protocol distinctly conceded as much.

In the examination of this interesting correspondence, there are found many incidents creditable to President CASTELAR and the apparently short-lived Republic of Spain, which it will be pleasant for us of the American Republic to remember.

The *Virginius*, it will be remembered, entered Santiago de Cuba on Nov. 1; on the 4th instant, VARONA, CESPEDES, DEL SOL, and RYAN were executed; on the 8th, sixteen other persons, and on the 13th, thirty-seven of the crew. It appears in the correspondence that intelligence of the capture was received in Washington on the 5th of November, and on the 7th, the journals of this City announced the execution of the four military leaders.

The news of the seizure of the *Virginius* was announced in Madrid in the official gazette of the 6th, and on the afternoon of the 7th Mr. SICKLES called on the Minister of Foreign Affairs, but learning that he was indisposed, a private note was left inviting his attention to the subject. On the same evening, Mr. SICKLES says, he mentioned the matter to President CASTELAR, and it is due to the latter that his reply be generally known in this country. Mr. SICKLES reports:

> "President CASTELAR received these observations with his usual kindness, and told me, *confidentially*, that at 7 o'clock in the morning, as soon as he read the telegram from Cuba, and without reference to any international question, for that, indeed, had not occurred to him, he at once sent a message to the Captain General admonishing him that the death penalty must not be imposed on any non-combatant without the previous approval of the Cortes, nor upon any person taken in arms against the Government without the sanction of the Executive. Now that it seemed possible that other questions might arise, further instructions would be sent to Gen. JOVELLAR in the sense I had indicated."

From the subsequent communications of Mr. SICKLES, it appears that President CASTELAR sent his orders prohibiting the executions, on the 6th, instead of the day after. On Nov. 12, Mr. SICKLES had another interview with President CASTELAR, who welcomed him by the exclamation: "How deeply I deplore the execution of the four prisoners at Santiago de Cuba! What a misfortune that my order was not received in time to prevent such an act! It was against the law, and the only excuse offered is that a sentence of death had already been pronounced against these men."

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. CARVAJAL, explained to Mr. SICKLES, in an interview on the 13th instant, that the laws passed by the Cortes not being applicable to Cuba without a special declaration therein to that effect, the authorities in the island had followed the prescriptions of the old colonial code, and the humane legislation of September last, to which President CASTELAR referred, and which forbade death penalties without the approval of the Cortes, had failed to become operative in Cuba. It appears that a decree was forthwith made extending this legislation to Cuba, but before it was received all the executions, the last of which terminated on the 13th, had become accomplished facts.

It is clearly seen in this correspondence that the negotiation turned in Madrid on the single question of the nationality of the *Virginius*, and until this was explored the authorities there refused to come to any definite conclusion, or offer any basis of good understanding. Mr. FISH, in his note to Mr. SICKLES of Nov. 12, appears to be in the same perplexity, for he says:

> "There is also some doubt as to the right of the *Virginius* to carry the American flag, or of her right to the papers which she unquestionably carried. This is being investigated, and, of course, no admission of doubt as to the character of the vessel can be allowed until it become apparent that the Government cannot sustain the nationality of the vessel, while the doubt imposes on the Government the necessity of caution in ascertaining the facts before making *a positive demand.*"

It is to be inferred from the correspondence that the first manifestation of personal irritation in the matter, as between Mr. CARVAJAL and Mr. SICKLES, occurred at the interview, which the former describes in his note of the 13th inst., arranged on the previous day, to arrive at a basis of good understanding.

In the course of the interview, but assigning as a reason the reception of new facts which needed to be submitted to the Cabinet at Madrid, M. CARVAJAL said "that in the present state of the question he could not proceed with the discussion." It was on receiving from Mr. SICKLES his telegram announcing *this* adjournment of the conference that Mr. FISH, on the 14th inst., directed him to present the four points of our demand. Up to this adjournment President CASTELAR, Mr. SICKLES, and Mr. CARVAJAL seem to have been on the best of terms, all interchanging visits with each other at their respective residences, which certainly indicates a waiver of all official ceremony. If President GRANT were to call on Mr. THORNTON at his residence, in respect to public business, most people would think that the best conditions of friendship existed between the two Governments. After this, Mr. SICKLES presented his protest and demand. The tone of these led to sharp and personal replies from Mr. CARVAJAL, and rejoinders of a similar character from Mr. SICKLES. When the tone of these communications was known at Washington, President GRANT transferred the negotiation to that city, and of the result the public is already informed; and if the object of the negotiation were the maintenance of peace on the basis of a complete vindication of all our national rights, the negotiation was a great success. But if war were the object, the negotiation was a failure.

POSITION OF THE AMENDMENTS.

No doubt exists that in this State there is an almost universal desire for constitutional reform. It has found emphatic expression in various ways for several years. It induced the people to vote in 1866 in favor of a convention to amend the Constitution, but as we all know, the labors of that body, which sat in the following year, were fruitless. The subject continued to engage public attention to a large extent, and the feeling in favor of reform finally became so decided that it led to the adoption of a method of amendment which was not expressly prescribed by the Constitution. Another convention could not be called until the general election of 1886, and experience had shown that the Legislature could not be trusted to originate any valuable changes. But by the force of public opinion a Legislature was induced to pass a bill authorizing the Constitutional Commission, which concluded its work last Spring at Albany. This body had no lawful authority to even propose amendments to the Constitution. It could only suggest changes for the consideration of the Legislature, but it carefully considered the whole instrument, and framed a series of amendments which would have made the organic law of the State effective for reform in the administration of public affairs.

Unhappily, these amendments had to go through the last Legislature, which had the right to fashion them in any way it pleased. This power was recklessly exercised. A new article, drawn with great care, to provide a uniform and permanent form of government for cities, was entirely rejected, thus leaving a most prolific source of corruption at Albany untouched. The most valuable of the amendments to the legislative article were thrown out, this being the case especially as to provisions designed to prevent hasty legislation and the passing of several kinds of special and private bills. A new apportionment of State Senators, which promised to be a decided improvement on the present system, was also rejected, and from this action has resulted the difficulty by which the present Legislature is now confronted in regard to this article. But some good was left in the work of the commission, and the people were duly thankful that the Legislature of 1873 had spared any of it. The provisions in relation to legislation, the executive administration, and the canals, which had the good fortune to be approved, were of a very desirable character, and a hope was raised that the great State of New-York would at last take a step, although a short and halting one, in the direction of constitutional reform.

But the amendments had to go through another Legislature, and when they came up for consideration at the present session it was suddenly found that, owing to carelessness or something worse last year, the most important of all the proposed changes is in such condition that it is thought by some to be doubtful whether it can be submitted to the people in a shape to be approved. All proposed amendments must pass two Legislatures, and it is evident that the power of the second body is limited to the approval or rejection as a whole of any one series of concurrent resolutions proposing amendments to an article or section, or proposing new matter. This proposition we think too plain to be disputed, and it is only necessary to state it. But the present Legislature, coming to consider the work of its predecessor in relation to article 3, finds that while the new apportionment of State Senators is stricken out, all provision for a reapportionment of the State after each census is wanting. Consequently, if the amendments are adopted in this shape, the Senate districts must permanently remain as they are. Under the plea that the people would reject the whole article if submitted in this form, the Senate has stricken out the section relating to the subject, and the Assembly seems to be coming to the same action. The existence of the difficulty for which this action is proposed is a serious reflection upon the capacity or honesty of the last Legislature, and the remedy now proposed is not more creditable to the present one. The members must know that with section 4 out, this amendment is not the one approved by their predecessors, and that, therefore, it cannot lawfully be acted on by the people. Whether they intend by their action to defeat the article altogether, or have not the wit to find a better way out of the dilemma, is a matter they must decide.

The Legislature can convince the public they are acting in good faith in this matter only by approving article 3 as a whole or rejecting it altogether. If the former course is adopted, the defect upon which such stress is laid can be easily cured. If the people adopt the article, at the next session an amendment can be passed restoring section 4 substantially to its present form, providing for new Senate districts after each decennial enumeration. This can be approved at the session of 1876, and being adopted by the people at the general election of that year, would go into effect on the 1st of January, 1877. The Legislature of that year would then have full power to redistrict the State. On considering this phase of the question, it should be borne distinctly in mind that the apportionment under the census of 1875 could in no case become operative as to Senators until the general election of 1877. By pursuing this course, therefore, the defect is removed before it becomes of any practical consequence. There being a general understanding that this remedy would be applied, there is no doubt whatever that the people will approve of article 3 in its present form. We think there is very little doubt of it, even were it certain that the Senate districts would remain unchanged during the next decade. The politicians are greatly worried over the matter, and it would doubtless do some injustice, but it has excited no general concern. If the Legislature is not convinced of this fact, and does not relish the course which has been pointed out, let it reject article 3 altogether, and frame an entirely new one with the defect removed, and transmit it to the Legislature of 1876, after approval by which it can be voted on by the people at the general election of that year. The only serious objection we can see to this plan is that the Legislature of 1876 may be so much worse than the average that we will have no chance to save even the little improvement in methods of legislation now left to us in the article.

THE RIGHT TO ONE'S FACE.

The right of a man to control the publication of his own features is a rather delicate point of personal law which has never been sufficiently elucidated. The well-known practice of photographers in exhibiting copies of the portraits which they have taken is one which, on some grounds, may be deemed open to grave exceptions. We recall but one instance where it has come before the courts, and then only incidentally. Some years ago, a Brooklyn photographer exhibited in the show-case at his street door the picture of a lady who had sat to him. Her brother called upon him and requested him to remove it, as the publicity was distasteful to her. The photographer declined to comply, and the young lady's brother thereupon smashed the case, and removed the obnoxious picture. If we remember rightly, he also assaulted the obstinate photographer. The suit which followed turned chiefly upon the violence committed by the chivalrous assailant. No expression of judicial opinion was had upon the point which caused the difficulty.

The position of the illustrated papers in the matter might also repay inspection. An evening contemporary, which some time since won considerable notoriety in connection with a balloon enterprise, has laid down the principles which, in this regard, are to govern its action. Having prepared for publication a portrait of a lady whose husband is in high official position under the present Administration, the picture was reluctantly suppressed at the request of the latter on the assurance that it was the lady's wish. At the same time it announced that this was the last time such a concession would be made to private prejudices. It proclaimed the doctrine that neither man nor woman had any property in the reflection of their features, and that hereafter in a similar case it should not "feel compelled to regard the wishes or requests of the party concerned." And while it was quite confident of the propriety of this course as a matter of decency and taste, it was prepared to test the legality of it in the courts.

In the former aspect, the question presents little difficulty. No reputable journal, we are sure, would disregard the wish of a lady under such circumstances, and still less, make a coarse boast of its intention uniformly to disregard it. But the legal rights in the matter are much less definitely fixed than might be desired. The same journal announced in one of its early impressions that it would give representations of private wedding parties whenever it felt inclined, and that it "should not feel compelled to regard the objections of the parties concerned." In cases like these it is difficult to draw the precise line where liberty ends and license begins. Men of right feeling and true delicacy know by instinct what is correct and what is a violation of personal rights and domestic privacy. But men of right feeling and true delicacy are not always in control of illustrated papers. If the portraits thus published "in disregard of wishes and requests" were uniformly artistic or approximately like, one part of the objection, though not the essential part, would vanish. But they are often such hideous caricatures as to amount to positive pictorial libels. The paper we speak of published a day or two after his death what it called a portrait of CHARLES ASTOR BRISTED. The face depicted might have belonged to a butcher or a drover, or an editor of the paper in which it appeared, but had not a trace of the intellect and high breeding marked in every feature of its pretended subject. Such pictures as this lend probability to the old stories of the blocks made to do duty in succession for the notorious burglar or the distinguished divine.

It may be said that very few people really object to having their portraits published. That is probably true, yet it is not exactly to the point. The question is not whether it is generally right and proper for an illustrated paper to publish such portraits as it may deem of interest to its readers, but whether such portraits may be rightfully and properly published in defiance of the expressed will of their prototypes. It would certainly be a most interesting case for a court of law.

TWO WIVES AT ONCE.

The story of OADES and his two wives, which we printed yesterday, raises a curious question in ethics. Mr. OADES, it is related, was living in New-Zealand some years ago with his wife and children, and during his temporary absence from home a tribe of natives made a raid on the settlement and plundered and burned his home. When he returned to find this scene of desolation he searched the ruins and found human remains, which were supposed to be those of his wife and children. Search and inquiry were made in other directions, but proved fruitless; and after the lapse of several years he gave up all hope, and believed himself to be a widower. He removed to California, settled in the virtuous town of San Bernadino, and finally married again. The fact was, that the first wife and children were not killed, but were carried off by the savages; and when they at last escaped, the faithful wife traced her husband, and came to his farm-house in San Bernardino, leading back to their father the children she had rescued and preserved. Here was a quandary for the husband and father. He could not, like Enoch Arden, slip off and leave the two others to themselves. He could not make a choice of preference between them. He had legally married the first. He had innocently and in good faith married the second, supposing after the lapse of more than five years that the first was dead.

In such a case the common law declares the first marriage to be unimpaired, and the second marriage to be totally void. The statute of bigamy does not punish the man for contracting the second marriage if it was done in good faith after five years' reasonable belief in the first wife's death; but for every other purpose the second marriage is, at common law, a nullity, the husband contracting it is stigmatized as an adulterer, and the children of it are illegitimate.

In the early part of this century a case occurred in this State which put the harshness of this rule in a striking light. A man abandoned his wife here in New-York, and went abroad, leaving her to struggle alone for her support. After twenty years had passed, during which he made no communication with her, and she in good faith supposed he was dead, he returned to this port, and, ascertaining that she had recently married another man, he quietly went away, leaving the new couple to themselves. After another long absence, during which he accumulated considerable property in the West Indies, he seems to have been disturbed by the idea that this wife, whom he had for some thirty years abandoned, might, on his death, claim a share in his estate. He accordingly returned again to New-York, and brought a suit against her for a divorce, on the ground that she was guilty of adultery in marrying again while he was living. The court gave a decree in his favor, thus condemning her, and declaring her children illegitimate. The same decision by which her former husband thus cast her off adjudged her second marriage to be unlawful. The cause came before Chancellor KENT on her application for a rehearing. He held that, cruel as the rule was, it was indisputable, and however innocent or meritorious the conduct of this wife, who had successfully reared her children under great difficulties, she was in the eye of the law living in an illicit relation. Fortunately for her, however, the Chancellor found in the fact that the returned husband had not been in New-York long enough to acquire a residence, a legal reason for holding that he could not maintain an action, and upon this technicality the old gentleman was turned out of court.

Not very long after this the present Revised Statutes of this State were prepared, and the Commissioners, among whom were the late eminent Judge DUER and Mr. JOHN C. SPENCER, recommended that the law be changed in this respect. The Legislature adopted their suggestion; and since 1830 it has been the rule here that after five years' absence of a husband or wife unheard from, if the other party marry again in good faith, under the mistaken belief of the death of the absentee, the second marriage is not absolutely void; but it may be dissolved by the court on the application of either of the parties during the life of the other. The effect of this is to protect the innocence of those who are married under mistake, and to preserve the legitimacy of the children, while enabling either party to annul the second marriage and restore the relation existing under the first marriage. Such has been the law of this State since 1830. The other States have not generally adopted this change. California has recently done so.

In the alleged Oades case neither party is willing to sue to have the second marriage annulled. The husband, having promised to support and protect each, is willing to support both; the old wife has found a home and an asylum after her troubles, which she is unwilling to leave; and the new wife consents that she remain under the same roof. Curiously enough, if there were no second marriage, but if it were a case of concubinage, the good people of San Bernardino would not probably trouble themselves about the matter except to stand aloof from the parties as profligate. There are those who hold that in such a case it is the husband's duty to stand by both wives, if the law permits him. It is said each has innocently become his wife, and if they can agree to share him he ought to fulfil his obligations to both. It would be more just to say that the first alone is his wife, and his duty to the second is limited to affording to her and their children that support which she has a right to rely on. The eminent Commissioners who originated this reform in the law did not go far enough. It is to be hoped that the present commission, who have a new revision of the statutes in hand, will remedy the deficiency by providing more explicitly for the status of unfortunate people who find themselves, by accident, provided with two wives at once.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

ONE OF DAVIDSON'S SAFES REPUDIATED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If it is important for the public to be told that I purchased a safe of McBride, Davidson & Co., it may be as important to add that, after about a week's trial, it proved unsuitable, and was returned; and that subsequently another and more satisfactory one was bought and paid for elsewhere.

A. J. VANDERPOEL.

MONDAY, Jan. 26, 1874.

A LIBRARY FOR SING SING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Our appeal, which appeared in THE TIMES of 22d inst., has already begun to yield its fruit. Several persons have expressed a desire to have some central place of deposit where they can send donations of books, magazines, and papers, as they may collect them. Therefore I will name as that depot the store of L. P. Tilbals, Esq., of No. 512 Broadway, Mr. T. having kindly consented to take care of and forward them to us.

G. B. HUBBELL,
Agent and Warden.

SING SING, Friday, Jan. 23, 1874.

COAL-VAULT COVERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article in this day's issue in relation to those slippery coal-vault covers and man-holes which are scattered so promiscuously upon the sidewalks throughout the City is timely and to the point.

The ordinance bearing upon this matter, which was introduced in the Board of Assistant Aldermen by Assistant Alderman Simonson, passed that body over a month ago, and was reported favorably in the Board of Aldermen, but has reposed in that body since, without positive action. Can you not urge them to adopt something at once, or must the public wait until a majority of the board are made victims of this nuisance by receiving "concussions of the brain" sufficient to incite them to action? I hope no such striking arguments may be necessary to induce our "City fathers" to relieve our pedestrians of this peril to life and limb, and receive the blessings of an infirm

RHEUMATIC.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 24, 1874.

A POSTAL GRIEVANCE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having sought in vain for redress by direct appeals to the authorities, I now call attention to the grievance in this way. Why is it that letters leaving Baltimore at 10:40 P. M. are never delivered in Twenty-first street, New-York, before noon the next day? The railway time-tables fix the arrival of the Southern mail here at 6:05, at least six hours before distribution. The Post Office schedule says it is due at 7 A. M.

On application to Postmaster James, who is uniformly vigilant and courteous, he says that now the Southern mail rarely if ever arrives till long after 7, and never in time for distribution at the first delivery from Station F. If this is so, and I do not doubt it, then the fault is with the railway companies. This has been a perfectly open Winter, and there is no excuse for taking nine or ten or eleven hours to come to New-York from Baltimore. It requires but seven hours to go to Baltimore from New-York. It is a very great annoyance, and well worthy the attention of the Postmaster General.

A. B. C.

SHAKESPEAREAN READINGS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am surprised to find, from your editorial and correspondence, that Shakespearean readings at private residences are a new thing, or, at best, not more than a year old.

In a town now incorporated, in a city famous for literary culture, I belonged, some eighteen years since, to a "Shakespeare Club." We met weekly to read Shakespeare's plays, and we called ourselves the [illegible] met on Thursday evenings. A [illegible] the play, apportioned the parts, and, when too long, "cut" portions. Each person was expected during the week, to prepare his or her part, and, having some talent among us, the readings were, at least, very enjoyable to the members.

I heartily agree with all you have to say in favor of this most agreeable entertainment, and trust many of the young people of the Metropolis will find it such from experience. I said I was surprised at its being a "new social diversion," but, on reflection, I believe I am not, for although I have lived for some years in New-York, and enjoy all its fascinations, I am

A BOSTON WOMAN.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 22, 1874.

TAXATION OF RAILROAD BONDS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As there seems to be some misconception on the part of some of your recent correspondents in respect to the late decision of the United States Supreme Court touching the situs of "negotiable instruments" (City, State, and railroad bonds) for taxation, I desire to ask attention to the exact statement of the case, as given by Mr. Wells in his review of this important question in the January *Atlantic*. The court in summing up held, that not only was a mortgage bond, issued by a railroad chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, *and in the hands of a non-resident*, property out of the State, and as such beyond the jurisdiction of the taxing power of the State, but also that the State could not tax such property even when owned by a citizen and a resident, unless the bond was at the time of assessment *actually within* the territory of the State. The exact language used by the court was as follows, the decision being given by Justice Field:

> "We are clear that the tax cannot be sustained; that the bonds, being held by non-residents of the State, are only property in their hands, and that they are thus beyond the jurisdiction of the taxing power of the State. *Even where the bonds are held by residents of the State* the retention by the company of a portion of the stipulated interest can only be sustained as a mode of collecting a tax *upon that species of property in the State. When the property is out of the State there can be no tax upon it for which interest can be retained.* The Tax laws of Pennsylvania can have no extra territorial operation."

It would seem as if the case as thus stated could not readily be misinterpreted.

D. W.

WALKING VS. STREET CARS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a rule I read and enjoy my TIMES in a "quiet sort of way," with a keen relish of your severe yet just criticism and censure of all wrong-doers, from the legislative halls of our nation down to the "intellectual" and "advertising" departments of your mundane contemporary. But I beg permission for once to express my admiration of your article on "The Public and the Street Cars." I have read the various opinions on this question with much interest, and have wondered why some of your correspondents did not propose the real remedy for the ills complained of, viz., walking. If one-half of the men who now invariably ride in the street cars would indulge in the bracing, invigorating walk to and from their places of business, methinks your correspondent's lady and children would not have to wait many minutes for seats on any street car. Perhaps my argument will be met by the assertion that it takes time to walk, and that time is money. To this I would reply that I have practiced that whereof I speak, and could almost invariably reach my home in the suburbs of New-York, two miles from my office, in less time on foot than by riding on the street cars—not because I could travel faster than the horses, but because I made no stoppages. If the men who are well able to walk would adopt this plan, there would be ample accommodation for ladies and those who must ride, and, as you remark, should a man once find his walking limbs, and persevere a short time, he will pay to walk rather than to ride, particularly so when you have succeeded in convincing the Street-cleaning Bureau that it has a duty to perform. In regard to rainy weather, I greatly prefer the wetting, with exercise, to the damp, unwholesome exhalations of a crowded, reeking street car, either for health or comfort.

PEDESTRIAN.

OBITUARY.

ADAM BLACK, M. P.

A cable telegram announces the death yesterday of Mr. Adam Black, of Edinburgh. This gentleman was the head of one of the most respected publishing houses in Scotland, a man of wide information, sincere in his opinions and courageous in maintaining them, and a citizen who was well known for his energetic exertions in behalf of his native town. He was born in Edinburgh in 1784, the son of a builder who had raised himself to affluence by his trade. After an education at the University of his city, Mr. Black went into business as a bookseller, and among other important works issued the new edition of the "Encyclopedia Brittanica," to which he contributed several articles. From an early period of his career Mr. Black took an active part in the politics of Edinburgh, and at a time when the names of Reformer, Revolutionist, and Rebel were almost synonymous, boldly sided with a little band of Liberals, who stood up for borough reform, as the initiative to the larger measure of Parliamentary reform which they were eventually successful in effecting. Mr. Black, on the failure of the house of Constable & Co., became the publisher of the well-known *Edinburgh Review*, and subsequently purchased the copyright of the Waverley novels and other works of Sir Walter Scott. He held many municipal offices to the satisfaction of his townsmen, was offered a knighthood and declined the honor, and, on the retirement of Macaulay from the House of Commons, was elected to fill his place. In his position as a legislator Mr. Black discharged his duties in such manner that he continued to represent his native city for ten years, retiring in 1865. As a member of the small band of Independents, in the House, he advocated an unsectarian system of education, perfect freedom of trade, and absolute toleration in religion.

IRON AND STEEL.

A MASS MEETING OF MANUFACTURERS CALLED TO SECURE A CLOSER UNION OF THE IRON INDUSTRIES.

At the annual meeting of the National Association of Iron Manufacturers, held at New-York, Sept. 10, 1873, William E. S. Baker, of Philadelphia, and Oliver Williams, of Catasauqua, Penn., were appointed a committee to address a circular to all the members, urging them to attend the January meeting, and using their discretion as to the best means of bringing about a meeting of all the iron industries of the country, to be held in Philadelphia at the same time, to discuss matters of general or national interest. At the annual meeting of the American Iron and Steel Association, held at Philadelphia, Nov. 20, 1873, it was resolved that the association should "adjourn to meet in Philadelphia on the first Wednesday in February, 1874, and that the other iron associations be requested through their secretaries to meet with us in joint convention on the following day." The secretaries of the associations, responding to the expressed desire for a closer and more efficient union of the iron industries of the country, at a time of sore trial and great peril to those industries and all dependent upon them, have united in calling a mass convention of the members of iron and steel manufactures in the United States, to be held in Parlor C of the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, on Thursday, February 5, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The call for this mass convention ends thus:

> It is not the province of the undersigned to indicate the subjects to be discussed at the convention, or to arrange the order of business to be observed, but from their knowledge of the sentiments entertained by individual members of the associations they respectively represent, they feel warranted in suggesting that the present financial situation of the country and the threatened attack at Washington upon the present tariff of duties on imports, should command a large share of attention, and elicit the expression of positive and earnest opinions. This is no time to look with complacency upon a vast interest going largely adrift for want of proper pilotage, or to idly regard the efforts of those who would frame a financial and revenue policy inimical to the general welfare.

This is signed by the following gentlemen:

James M. Swank, Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association.

John H. Lewars, Secretary pro tem. of the National Association of Iron Manufacturers, and of the American Pig-Iron Manufacturers' Association.

William E. S. Baker, Secretary of the Eastern Iron Masters' Association.

James C. Holden, Secretary of the National Association of Nail Manufacturers.

William H. Singer, Secretary of the National Association of Crucible Steel Manufacturers.

AN ITINERANT FORGER—OPERATIONS FROM MAINE TO THE WEST.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 25.—Within a short time nearly a dozen forged certified checks on the First National Bank of this city have been received at different times. They are clean made, and have been signed in all cases by E. H. Winship, with one exception, when the name was W. A. Callaway. The scamp during the past week has been operating in the West, having gone the rounds from Maine.

A CHURCH DESTROYED.

PENNINGTON, N. J., Jan. 25.—The Presbyterian Church here took fire at [illegible] P. M. today from a defective flue, and was entirely destroyed. [illegible]

THE MINING REGIONS.

THE INDUSTRIAL CONDITION OF THE MINERS.

EXTORTIONS BY THE COAL COMPANIES—COMPANIES' STORES AND HOW THEY ARE RUN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Friday, Jan. 23, 1874.

Doubtless there is no class of mechanics whose situation lays them more open to oppression and abuse than the coal miners of the northern anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania, and probably the great Wyoming region affords better advantages for the full play of extortion and abuses by powerful monopolies than any other section of this country. As the result of a series of careful inquiries into the condition of affairs in the coal regions, I am led to the belief that half the impositions of the operating companies upon the colliers have never been told. Upon the statement of Charles Parish, President of the Wilkesbarre Coal Company, the average wages earned by a miner are from $15 to $18 per week, and sometimes, when there is a shortness of car supply, they do not amount to $10. For this remuneration the miner is expected to labor for eight hours at a stretch, either day or night, in a mine where his life is constantly imperiled by the many dangers inseparable from coal mining. He lives, as a general rule, in squalid poverty amid filth and wretchedness. The wages which he earns are rarely more than sufficient to keep him in the bare necessaries of life. The greatest source of evil which the miner has to encounter, is the necessity of paying two and sometimes three prices above its actual value for everything he has to purchase, from his mining tools to a pound of sugar. In the Wyoming region there are five great operating monopolies, known under the corporate titles of Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, Central Railroad of New-Jersey Company, and Pennsylvania Coal Company. These corporations, not satisfied with the profits gained by the production of coal, have established immense stores, which are commonly styled "company stores." These concerns are generally situated one in each mining district, and have the monopoly of supplying the wants of the mining communities in which they are located. The privilege of conducting the business of the store, as a general rule, is given to the officers of the corporation. The trade flowing into the concerns is immense, amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars yearly. Everything, from a "needle to an anchor," is offered for sale. The miner is forced to trade here. If the company discovers that a man in their employ is in the habit of purchasing his supplies elsewhere, the victim is notified, in a direct or indirect manner, that he must bring his patronage to the company's counter, or take the consequences; that is, if he fails to comply with the demand, he is either discharged at once, or else a systematic persecution is begun against him. He finds that the supply of cars he is entitled to, and which he loads at the colliery, falls off. He is given by the Superintendent of the mine a class of work at which he can hardly make a living. His earnings fall short; he gets in debt, and has no other resource to save himself and family from destitution than to return his trade to the company. If he be discharged, he may go from one colliery to another throughout the entire region, and can secure no employment. He is "spotted;" his name is placed on the "black list," which is sent to the Superintendent of every colliery, and of course upon his advent at a "working" his plea for work is refused. He has either to abandon the coal fields altogether, or else return to his old place and submit to the demands of his former employers. These are some of the means by which the monopolists oppress the collier, and make him a slave.

THE STORE FLEECING SYSTEM.

Again, the pay-roll of every colliery is sent to the company's office in New-York or Philadelphia, and the amount upon its face sent back to the Superintendent in cash. Another roll is kept at the "company store." It is the invariable rule to charge two and three prices to the miner for every article sold him, and so skillfully are his purchases manipulated that at the end of each month, when the balance is struck, the purchases he has made have eaten up the larger part of his earnings. By this means he is kept poor and subservient. The profits arising from the business at the "company store" do not go into the treasury of the corporation which employs the men, but into the pockets of the officers of the company, who are allowed to manage it. This is one of the great perquisites which is given them. The consequences are that these people grow wealthy, and build the fine residences which one sees in Wilkesbarre, while the miner, who contributes to all this wealth, chafes with the extortion, grows dissatisfied, cherishes a feeling of intense hatred toward his employers, and is ready to enter into any movement against them when his passions are aroused by demagogues and labor agitators. Being, as a general rule, of foreign birth, he is willing to submit, and can be preyed upon by reason of this fact. If the colliers were native-born Americans, the abuses which abound in the coal country would culminate in a terrible outburst which would destroy everything. To return to the "company stores." It is declared that by them individual enterprise is discouraged, and merchants are driven away. As an illustration, take the town of Plymouth. This has a mining population of 10,000 souls. It is situated upon the Susquehanna River, in a rich mining district, about four miles from this city. The property in and about it is owned by the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company. By reason of this suppression of individual enterprise, real estate has depreciated to such an extent as to be about worthless. It is the universal sentiment of the inhabitants that the President of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, who is reaping all the profits of the "company store" business, is responsible for this wretched state of affairs.

LARGE PROFITS, BUT NO DIVIDENDS.

The Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company has never paid a dividend during the whole course of its existence. The corporation is a creature of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, the same as the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company is an offspring of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, only that in this instance the President of the corporation is not the President of the railroad company. The shares of this company have never fallen below par value, and the profits accruing from its operations have been enormous. The reason assigned for the non-declaration of dividends is, because so much capital has been expended in improvements and in the purchase of coal lands. Irregularities in the purchase of coal territory have been numerous. Some time ago the Wadhams estate, which lies adjacent to Plymouth, was bought by the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company for $600,000. I have been informed by a prominent and trustworthy citizen, well versed in the value of coal land, that the price paid was $200,000 in excess of its value.

RECEIPTS OF A COMPANY'S STORE.

To show the business done by a "corporation store," it may be mentioned that the receipts of the Empire store belonging to the Wilkesbarre district amounted last year, as the books will attest, to $450,000. If the profits from these mammoth stores reverted to the company and its stockholders, there is no reason why a dividend should not be declared.

THE MINER'S EXPENSES.

To show another gain to the companies, the collier is compelled to pay for every tool he uses, for their sharpening, the oil that he burns in his lamp, the wick, and even the paper used in blasting. In the course of a year the cost of all this amounts to quite a large sum, and he is also forced to pay, in the very heart of this wonderful deposit of anthracite fuel which lies at his very door, four dollars for every ton which he burns in his own home. In the Wyoming region it was formerly the practice to allow the colliers to pick good coal for their own consumption from the "columned" or refuse coal, which has accumulated for years around the "breakers." This has now been stopped, and the miners are obliged to pay a certain sum per month for coal which they consume. If they are detected in appropriating any of this refuse material they are persecuted in the courts. This will serve as an illustration of how the operating companies have the welfare and consideration of the colliers at heart.

INTERVIEW WITH A MINE OFFICIAL.

To-day I had a lengthy interview with an Ex-Superintendent of the Dickson Mine, which property is situated about four miles from the City of Scranton, and belongs to the Elk Hill Coal Company. G. [illegible] of the Luzerne County Court of Oyer and Terminer, is President of the corporation, and Wm. H. Richmond, a prominent citizen of Scranton, is the Secretary and Treasurer. The Ex-Superintendent, who resigned his position to accept more lucrative employment in Wilkesbarre, stated that the company employs 300 miners and 75 laborers, and that the corporation operates a "company store," which is managed exclusively by Mr. Moore, the profits of the concern largely accruing to himself. These profits, my informant stated, of his own personal knowledge, amounted to over 100 per cent. Another great source of income to this corporation is rents of houses in which the colliers reside. These domiciles are owned by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, and are leased to the Elk Hill Coal Company at a rental of fifty cents per month. The latter company rerents to the miners in their employ at $4 and $5 per month. The Ex-Superintendent also declared that although the men's wages averaged from $125 to $150 per month their earnings were swallowed up by their purchases in the company's store. He said that, as he had charge of the pay-roll, he was acquainted thoroughly with the finances of the company. The men rarely, after a balance had been made, received more than one dollar, and never more than three dollars, in cash for their month's labor. If a miner is killed by a casualty in the mine his widow orders a coffin from the "company store." The coffin is ordered from an undertaker, and a handsome percentage cleared by the transaction in favor of the company. In many cases the poverty is so extreme that a collection to pay the expenses of burial must be taken up in the community.

STATEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE MINERS' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

In an interview with John Siney, President of the Miners' National Association, in this city last night, that gentleman, who understands a great deal of the inside workings of the "coal combination," was very bitter in his denunciation of F. B. Gowen, claiming that the ambition of his life was to become the master of the coal trade of America. The great shipping facilities which are being perfected by him for the purpose of the distribution of anthracite in the sea-ports of this country will give him the advantage over all competitors. The rapid construction of a fleet of fifty steam-colliers, is but the preface to what will follow. His great enemy now is the President of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, who, it seems, will not enter into the combination, but prefers to act on an independent base of operations. There is no doubt that every effort will be made to crush the company, but there is no likelihood of its succeeding, from the fact that the corporation can mine coal at a less expense than any other company now engaged in the coal-producing trade. The reason of the latter statement is that the collieries of this company are so peculiarly situated that the coal, as it comes out of the mine, can be prepared for market at smaller cost than any of its rival companies. Thus far Mr. Gowen has monopolized the anthracite in the great Schuylkill region, backed up as he is by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company as a carrying route, which is the only outlet from the region. By his manipulation of this power he has gradually "gobbled up" all the individual operators of the county by forcing them to sell their mines and coal land to the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company. It can thus be seen that the day of the independent operator in the Schuylkill region is over. If, by any possibility, the President of the Pennsylvania Coal Company can be persuaded to join the combination already formed, the vast scheme will be matured, the great anthracite coal region of America will be in the hands of five men, and the consumer, whether he be large or small, will be at their mercy. It is thought that the programme is not only to monopolize the wholesale trade, but to seize upon the retail, drive all the independent dealers out of the business, and sell coal by the single ton in Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia and other cities at their own prices. Mr. Gowen is endeavoring to secure every cent of profit by using the immense resources at his command to cut off every profit which middlemen have made. Take, as an example, the item of "demurrage," and it will be seen that Mr. Gowen's scheme will completely drive off the small shippers. When a vessel goes from Port Richmond to Boston with a cargo of coal, and it is found upon arrival that the market is flat and the cargo cannot be sold, the owner of the vessel is entitled to $8 per day as a contribution toward the current expenses of the crew. This expense Mr. Gowen saves. A mammoth depot has been erected at Stapleton, Staten Island, and here the cargo, if it cannot be at once disposed of, is discharged. At this point at the present time a vast stock of coal is being accumulated. This can be kept as a reserve. In speaking of the new Miners' National Association, which includes miners of all ores as well as of coal, Mr. Siney said that it will be the object to attain a membership of 400,000 miners, which figures embrace over three-fourths of all the men engaged in the mining trade. Then the aim will be to merge with all other labor associations and trade unions, and secure a grand amalgamation for the protection of labor against the extortions of monopolies of all kinds and orders.

A SCHOONER CAPSIZED.

THE CAPTAIN AND TWO SEAMEN LOST—SUFFERINGS OF THE SURVIVORS.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—At 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the schooner Franklin Rogers, Rogers, Captain, of and from Chatham for Boston, capsized, ten miles east of Boston light, during a heavy squall from the north-west, and sunk in three minutes. The Captain and two of the crew were lost. Their names are as follows: Franklin Rogers, Captain, Solomon Eldridge, and Charles Howes. The survivors are: Thomas C. Hardy, Thomas J. Mayo, Sidney M. Robins, Allen Burgess, Albert Crowell, Joseph Williams, Henry L. Emery, Arrick Robbins, and Isaac Bearz, Jr., all of Chatham except Crowell. The details of the disaster are told by the survivors, as follows:

"When the squall struck us, we, the crew, in all twelve men, jumped from below on deck as quickly as possible, leaving all behind us, and having just time enough to cut away the big dory. Some jumped overboard, not having time to get into her, and were picked up by those in the dory. After getting clear of the vessel, we found the Captain missing. We were in the dory one and a half hours, the wind increasing to a gale, with a heavy sea running, carrying us at the mercy of the gale. At 5 o'clock we discovered a light close on board, which under a good Providence proved to be the pilot-boat Edwin Booth. At this time some of our company were about exhausted, several being without hats, or boots, or outside clothing, those having hats or boots being obliged to use them in keeping the water out of the dory. We hailed the Edwin Booth with all our might. They fortunately heard our cry for help, and lay their boat by. We were just able to reach a line he threw us. The Edwin Booth being in the wind was forging astern. We were caught under the stern, and our dory was soon filled and capsized. Capt. John H. Jaffray and Capt. John R. Cummings, pilots on the boat, threw us ropes, and rendered us every assistance possible, and all, except two of us, were enabled to get on board, where every attention was given us that could be under the circumstances. We could not have survived in our boat another hour, and, as it was, some of us were frost-bitten. All who survived landed in a destitute condition, without outside clothing, and having neither hats, boots, nor jackets."

The survivors of the wreck were kindly cared for at the Mariners' Home by Mr. Hamilton, and their most pressing wants in the way of clothing were relieved by the Boston Provident Association. They will probably leave for their homes in Chatham this afternoon. Our merchants, especially those of Cape Cod birth, will gladly take this occasion for liberality.

Capt. Rogers, who was lost, was a well-known and highly-respected gentleman, who made the soundings on George's Bank for Eldredge's chart. Henry L. Emery, the youngest of the crew, some years since saved the lives of the crew of the Queen of the Fleet, which was wrecked at Wellfleet Cape Cod, by swimming through the surf with a life-line, by means of which all were rescued. On the occasion of this wreck he nearly stripped himself of his clothing in an attempt to preserve the life of a comrade, who unfortunately died in the boat.

A WOMAN STABBED WITH SCISSORS.

During a quarrel last night in a house of ill-repute in Wooster street, Julia Davis, aged twenty-two, one of the inmates of the house, was stabbed in the abdomen with a pair of scissors by an Italian named Luigi Haliroo, of No. 42 Elizabeth street, and dangerously wounded. Luigi and a friend named John Pavila, with the girl, were on the third floor of the house where the quarrel occurred. How it originated is not known, but the inmates of the house were startled by a loud scream, and on entering the room found the girl lying on the floor, bleeding from a stab-wound, which she stated had been inflicted by Haliroo with a small pair of scissors, which were found on the floor. Officer Maher, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested Haliroo, and he was locked up at the Prince Street Police Station. The girl was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

AMUSEMENTS.

THIS EVENING'S CONCERT.

The first of the Wieniawski-Maurel-Thomas concerts may be attended at Steinway Hall to-night. Equally attractive entertainments can scarcely be expected again this season, and more interesting performances are not likely to be given at any future period.

THE ENGLISH OPERA.

"The Marriage of Figaro" is to be the opera at the Academy of Music this evening. We fancy that Mozart's work will tax the company pretty severely, but Miss Kellogg's personation of *Susanna* will doubtless afford unlimited pleasure to the lady's numerous admirers. Friday, we see, "The Bohemian Girl," already done on Saturday, will be repeated.

THE THEATRES TO-NIGHT.

We observe that "Fun in a Fog" is to be acted at Niblo's Theatre by the Vokes Family, this evening. At Wood's Museum, a novelty called "Nimble Jim" is to be made known. The other places of amusement do not announce any modification of last week's programmes.

YESTERDAY'S LIEDERKRANZ CONCERT.

Our agreeable anticipations in relation to Max Bruch's new cantata, "Scenen aus der Irrfahrt des Odysseus," given at the concert of the Liederkranz Society, last evening, were not fulfilled by the performance of that work. The composition impressed us as one of ineffable dreariness. It may be argued that an achievement of equal importance as to length and elaborateness, is entitled to more respect than is shown in so blunt an expression, but if a thorough mastery of the art of writing for an orchestra is only to result—as it does in this instance—in the production of an endless recitative, the very accompaniment of which is devoid of a single phrase of melody, we do not see that the acquirement possesses any serious claims to attention. Max Bruch's violin concerto, recited here by M. Sarasate, a couple of years ago, was greatly admired, but an overture by the same composer, heard at a later day, did not afford much pleasure. The wanderings of *Ulysses*, as illustrated by Herr Bruch, although completed within two hours, are twice as wearisome to the listener as they can have been to the hero. The composer's themes are easily imagined. There are choruses of nymphs and tritons, and solos by goddesses and mortals; but there are not a dozen bars in the score which can be cited for any higher excellence than that conferred by substantial and scholarly instrumentation. The cantata was capitally rendered—so well, indeed, that we regret that its selection for rehearsal should have compelled the outlay of so much time on the part of the chorus of the society and the orchestra. The first portion of the evening was occupied by a programme of miscellaneous numbers, Misses Simon and Henne being the vocalists, and Mr. S. B. Mills executing the romance and finale of Chopin's piano-forte and orchestra concerto in E minor. In the cantata the ladies above named and Messrs. Sohst and Graf made up the quartet.

THE GERAMNS AND THE SUNDAY LAW.

The recent attempt to enforce the law against Sunday amusements does not appear to have had any tangible results, except, indeed, to extensively advertise the various beer gardens and places of Sunday amusement. Although the majority of the proprietors have shown a disposition to comply with the demands of the law as interpreted by the Police authorities, they have mainly been enabled to do so without making any alterations in their usual programmes. A TIMES reporter yesterday paid a visit to the various places of amusement resorted to on Sunday by the German population. The Atlantic Garden, a well-known hall in the Bowery, was first visited. A large crowd assembled in the afternoon, which was further augmented in the evening. The amusement here offered was a complete orchestra, the members of which are all young women, who were dressed in their ordinary attire, no attempt being made to dress in uniform. The musical selections were of that class usually performed at "Sacred Concerts," comprising operatic selections, waltzes, &c. The afternoon entertainment was free, but an admission fee of ten cents was charged in the evening. The proprietor explained that although a revenue was derived from this fee, it was mainly intended to "keep out the roughs and vagrants, who would otherwise crowd the hall."

The regular performances at the Pacific Garden were resumed yesterday, differing only from the ordinary nightly entertainments in the dresses of the singers, who were in full evening dress instead of the usual costumes. Mr. Seitz, the proprietor, stated that the Captain of Police in that precinct had assured him that his performances would not be interrupted if no costumes were worn.

No alterations had been made in the attractions presented at the Bowery or National Gardens since last Sunday. At the latter hall, the orchestra is composed of men, women, and little girls. One of the little girls varied the programme by several solos on the violin.

At Paul Falk's Tivoli, No. 20 St. Mark's place, a full variety programme was presented. A regularly appointed stage has been fitted up at the rear of the hall, with drop-curtain, foot-lights, and private boxes on either side. The music was furnished by a large orchestra, and the performance consisted of evolutions on the trapeze by a female athlete, attired in tunic and tights, a musical farce, in the English language, by two female performers, in costume; performances on the slack wire, the dance known as the "sailor's hornpipe," &c. An admission fee of fifteen cents was charged, and the hall was crowded with an audience in which the Germans and Americans were about equally divided.

Concordia Hall, in Avenue A, near Third street, presented a variety entertainment on the first floor, and a ball in the large hall. A large audience had gathered to witness the variety performance, the admission fee to which was ten cents.

The Germania Theatre and Terrace Garden were not opened to the public yesterday, the proprietors preferring not to run any risk.

A programme for a grand sacred concert had been prepared for the patrons of the Stadt Theatre, the performance of which was prohibited by the Police. In order not to disappoint those who had assembled, a miscellaneous performance of farces, and vocal and instrumental solos, was presented, but was not received with much favor, as but a very small audience remained to witness it. The Germania Assembly Rooms, in the Bowery, were occupied by the New-York Saengerbund. A sacred concert was given by the society, in which no costumes were used. Major George W. Sauer, the proprietor, stated that a committee, of which he was Chairman, had been appointed to wait on Superintendent Matsell on Monday last, to ascertain what performances would be permitted. They were informed that "none of their performances would be prohibited that did not come under the head of negro minstrel or theatrical exhibitions." Superintendent Matsell further stated to the committee that he had been strongly urged by the Chairman of the Young Men's Christian Association to prohibit the sale of lager-beer, but he should not do so at present.

NEARLY A MURDER.

A Portuguese sailor named Antonio Martino, belonging to the bark Jacome Morrtonile, now lying at Atlantic Dock, was arrested last night on a charge of attempting to shoot Kate Haraho, at No. 45 Sackett street, Brooklyn. It appears that Martino, together with several companions belonging to the same ship, had been drinking in a saloon opposite, and afterward went across the street to No. 45, and endeavored to force an entrance into the house, with the avowed intention of paying a visit to Miss Haraho, who lived on the second floor. She, however, met them in the passageway, and endeavored to prevent their entrance, when Martino became enraged, and, drawing a navy revolver, fired, but failed to hit his intended victim. Miss Haraho's brother, James Haraho, alias "Sketer," witnessed the shooting, and gave an alarm, when the sailors immediately fled from the house, and were pursued by several of the neighbors, crying "Stop thief!" which cry being heard by Officer Michael Grogan, he intercepted Martino, who, at the moment he was seized by the officer, threw away his revolver. The prisoner was conveyed to the station-house and was fully identified as the man firing the shot. The bullet fired was subsequently found embedded in the wall of the house where the affray took place. Mary Ann Cleary, also a resident at No. 45 Sackett street, was likewise a witness of the shooting. Kate Haraho, it is said, was at one time a frequenter of a noted dancing saloon in Houston street, and the house where she now resides bears a somewhat questionable repute. The Police state [illegible]

THE NEW CITY PRISON.

PLAN OF CONSTRUCTION—REPORT OF THE ARCHITECTS.

At a meeting of the new City Prison Commission, held last Friday, the architects of the projected building, Messrs. Vaux, Withers & Co., formally handed over the plans and specifications.

The law, passed May 16, 1873, by which the erection of a new City Prison was provided for, and the special commission, consisting of the Mayor, Controller, and President of the Board of Aldermen, created, says, in sections 2 and 13, that there should be located in the new building one Police Court, one Court of Special Sessions, two Courts of General Sessions, and all the offices pertaining thereto, and also the offices of the District Attorney. By this it will be seen that the new building is to serve a double purpose—that of a court-house and a place for the detention of prisoners.

These double purposes to be attained the architects had to take into account in preparing their design, as to style and location, the dimensions of the ground and the safety of the prisoners. It cannot be denied that the plans prepared by Vaux, Withers & Co. answer these double purposes in all the essential points.

In locating the site of the projected new prison, the commission decided on the block bounded on the north by Canal street, south by Bayard street, east by Elizabeth street, and west by Mott street, with a frontage on Canal street of 188 feet, on Bayard street of 220 feet, and a depth of 422 feet. These given dimensions were made use of to the best advantage. The plans show that the court-house is to front on Canal street, divided from the prison proper by a passage way twenty-two feet wide. The design for the façades on Canal, Elizabeth and Mott streets is of the Byzantine-Gothic style, with some amendments.

A tower 250 feet in height, in the centre of the Canal street side, flanked on the corners east and west by Record towers, and the Gothic window arches running through the second and third stories on three façades, will give the structure an imposing appearance of a monumental character, while at the same time the material used, brick and light stone trimmings, will not call for the expenditure of extraordinary amounts. The court-house is to be three stories, with a sliding roof, (old German style.) The basement (a sub-basement and cellar are not provided for) will be 20 feet in height, and is to contain the machinery for ventilating and heating purposes, a stationary steam fire engine, and storage room for coal and other material.

The first floor will be entered through a portal under the centre tower, which leads to a vestibule or hall supported by twenty columns in the Doric style. This hall receives its light from two court-yards dividing the southern part of the building into three sections. To the right of the hall, and facing Canal and Mott streets, are the offices of the District Attorney; to the left, facing Canal street, is a waiting-room for witnesses; facing Elizabeth street, the room of the Grand Jury with a retiring-room, both connected with the witnesses' room. Right opposite the main portal, and in the rear half of this floor, is the entrance to the Police Court-room, forming a parallelogram 63 by 39 feet and 20 feet high. This room receives light from the court-yards to the right and left. Connected with the court-room are, to the right, the offices of the Clerk and a Judges' retiring-room. To the left are rooms for the temporary detention of prisoners, a guard-room and a waiting-room for the Police, and an entrance for the officers and their prisoners. This floor, as all the others above, is divided by a traverse corridor, giving egress on Elizabeth and Mott streets. The offices of the District Attorney are entered by private staircases, connected with the record towers, which will serve as a fire and burglar proof receptacle of the archives of the courts. From the traverse corridor two staircases, twenty feet wide, lead to the second story. On this are, above the Police Court, located the hall for the Court of Special Sessions, and east and west on the Canal street side of the building, halls for the Court of General Sessions. These halls will be 70 by 38 feet, and run through the third story, as will also the hall of the Court of Special Sessions. Ladies' galleries, which will be reached from the third story, are to run along the lower part of the halls. The platform of these is so arranged that the immense space under the roof may be used for ventilating purposes. As the room of the Court of Special Sessions is located in the centre of the rear portion of the building, and the halls of the Courts of General Sessions fronting but with one (short) side to the street, the noise of street travel will not disturb the proceedings in these courts, an appreciable advantage over the present court-rooms. The halls of justice will be connected with the Judges' retiring-rooms, the offices of the clerks, rooms for the detention of prisoners, witnesses and jury-rooms. The latter are so located that the jurors can step from their seats in court directly into the consulting-rooms, which are strictly isolated, having but one door, leading to the court-room. The prisoners will also, from their place of temporary seclusion, step immediately in front of the Bench, thus avoiding the passage in front and through the aisles.

The third floor contains chambers for the City Judge and Recorder, and a Judges' consulting-room, also additional accommodation for jurors.

The space under the roof will serve exclusively for purposes of ventilation, but a fourth story along the front, on Canal street, is gained by connecting the centre tower with the record towers, and this will serve as the residence of the janitor.

The Prison proper covers the remainder of the block, and is, on three sides, inclosed by a wall twenty-five feet high. Facing the Court-house on the passage-way already mentioned, a three-story building thirty feet deep will be erected to contain the bureaus of the Prison. At the western angle of this building a tower ten stories high will be used for a place of detention for the "ten-days'" prisoners. Two large iron doors close the passage-way, through which the prison van will enter to receive and discharge prisoners. The Prison is entered on the Elizabeth-street side, through a door leading directly into the Warden's room; next to this is the guard-room, the office of the Clerk, and the dispensary. The second floor of the office building will contain rooms for the use of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, consultation-room, and a guard-room. The third story will be the residence of the Warden. The ground floor of the tower, on the north-west corner of the prison, to accommodate the ten-days' prisoners, will be used as a day-room for the male prisoners, and the top floor as a day-room for the female prisoners. The eight remaining tiers are to be used as sleeping-rooms, and will accommodate ninety-five males and fifty-seven females. A court-yard is attached to the tower for the exercise of the prisoners during the day. The main prison is formed by two wings running north to south from the bureau building, and the tower, separated by a court 50 feet wide and distant 25 feet from the outer wall. Both buildings will be 150 feet long and 50 feet wide, and are to consist of a shell, the cell tiers to be located in the centre, two sections in each. The shell walls will be very thick and strengthened by buttresses. Up to 80 feet they will have no support but the trestle-work of the sliding roof (25 feet high) and its flooring. The western wing will be used as the ordinary house of detention for those prisoners charged with a first offense and awaiting trial. It is to contain 238 cells, (ten by seven feet,) in seven tiers and two sections; these to be formed by traverse corridors, running over to the eastern wing, thus dividing the main court in two parts, the northern of which is again subdivided by a covered gangway leading to the offices. The eastern wing is divided north of the corridors by a strong wall in two divisions. In the southern, containing 126 cells, (nine by five feet,) in seven tiers, where the worst classes of prisoners, such as habitual criminals and those under sentence, will be lodged. The ground tier will be "Murderers' Row." In this part of the prison the cells are somewhat differently arranged to the general plan. While in the other sections the cells are placed back to back, the doors opening on galleries, they are here separated in the rear, a corridor of inspection running between them, by means of which, through small apertures cut in the rear wall, the guard is enabled to observe every movement of the prisoner within.

The flooring of the cells will be formed by granite flats, running three feet over the hall as supports to the galleries; thus no brackets are needed. In the northern division of this wing the boy and female prisoners will be lodged, the former in the three lower tiers in forty-eight cells, (10 by 6 feet,) and the females in the upper four tiers. The boys' and the female prisons are connected with three day-rooms, located in the bureau building, one for the boys and two for the females. The space set apart for the latter will be reached by a separate staircase and elevator, thus avoiding all contact with the male prisoners. The boys' prison will connect with the eastern part of the subdivided northern wing of the main court-yard.

All the cell tiers are provided with bath-rooms, closets, and an automatic telegraph connected with the Warden's office. Every tier may be reached by spiral stairs or elevator, (10 by 10 feet,) which are so located and constructed that the prisoners of one section may be removed without passing any other section. From the guard-room in the second story of the bureau building, an arched bridge connects the prison with the Court-house. The space under the roof of both prison wings is reserved for the exercise of the prisoners, and in each wing is divided in four sections, which may be controlled by one guard and admit of the classification of prisoners as to their daily promenade. These rooms being eighty feet [illegible] the outer or guarded wall, an escape is considered impossible. Large windows in the shell walls of the wings admit the light, and the buildings running north to south, with large spaces intervening, the morning and afternoon sun will throw its rays into every cell, even in those on the ground floor. The plan on which the cells are arranged admits of a very simple but effective system of draining. To every four cells but one waste-pipe is called for, and this running perpendicular all the way to the drains, and being connected with hydrants, nauseating smells or effluvia will be avoided. The shell walls of the wings have sufficient strength to permit, should further accommodation be required, the erection of three additional tiers.

While the Tombs at present contain but 101 cells, for 250 prisoners at the average, the new prison would number 476 cells for criminals and 152 for the ten-day prisoners.

B'NAI B'RITH.

MEETING OF THE CONVENTION IN CHICAGO—IMPORTANT SUBJECTS TO BE DISCUSSED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—The second Constitutional Convention of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith convened to-day at Kingsbury Music Hall in this city, and will continue its sessions throughout the week. This order is an exclusively Hebrew organization with a constitutional convention which meets every five years. There are at present 210 lodges in this country, and each lodge has one delegate present. Among the number are many of the most prominent Hebrews of the United States. The present gathering promises to be one of unusual importance, and many grave questions affecting the welfare of the order will be discussed. A disposition has been shown to invite to membership other persons than those who hold the faith of Moses. The convention will consider whether the gates shall be thrown open to all people. It will be determined whether the executive power of the order shall continue in the convention meeting as at present, or whether legislative power shall be vested in a smaller body which shall meet more frequently. The convention will be called upon to decide whether the order shall establish an assurance company for its membership, or leave the matter where it now is, with the district organizations. The convention was organized by the election of Hon. Simon Wolf, of Washington, D. C., as permanent President. The afternoon was spent in speeches eulogistic of Brother A. E. Frankland, of Memphis, Tenn. This gentleman was presented with a massive gold medal by the order, for his kind and humane treatment of the suffering brethren during the prevalence of yellow fever in that city. The speakers were quite eloquent, and many were moved to tears.

DETAILED REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—The second quinquennial session of the Constitutional Grand Lodge of B'nai B'rith of the United States began here this morning. The convocation was called to order by Julius Bien, of New-York, Grand Saar of the order, who welcomed the delegates in a few appropriate words. A temporary organization was effected by the election of Joseph Koch temporary Chairman. A Committee on Credentials was appointed, and the lodge adjourned until 2 P. M.

On reassembling, the Committee on Credentials reported 159 delegates present. Senior Koch, of Washington, D. C., was elected permanent President by a unanimous vote, and on being conducted to the platform acknowledged the honor in fitting terms, receiving it as a compliment to his district rather than to himself personally, and expressing the hope that the convention would show similar unanimity in all their actions, and work harmoniously for the benefit of the order. The following Vice Presidents were then elected: First District, Morris Goodhead, of New-York; Second District, M. J. Maack, of Cincinnati; Third District, Wm. Robenstein, of Richmond, Va.; Fourth District, S. Salsbury, of San Francisco; Fifth District, Aaron Goodman, of Baltimore; Sixth District, Simon Rosenfels, of St. Paul; Seventh District, Adolph Loeb. Secretaries—J. S. Isaacs, of Philadelphia; Louis Abler, of Washington, and A. T. Jonas, of Philadelphia.

The rules of the convention of 1868 were adopted pending the report of the Committee on Rules, a motion to adopt the rules of 1868 permanently being voted down, and a committee of fifteen on rules was appointed.

President Koch then came forward and stated to the convention that he had of his own motion procured a testimonial to be presented to Mr. Frankland, a prominent member of the order in Memphis, expressive of their honor and admiration of his heroic conduct during the late yellow-fever epidemic in that city, standing at his post through the hardest days of the pestilence, and never faltering for a moment in the discharge of his duty to his stricken fellows. The remarks of the President were received with applause, and, on motion, were adopted as the sense of the convention.

Mr. Frankland, who was not in the hall at the time, was found and conducted to the platform by a committee appointed for the purpose, and President Koch, in a few well-chosen and highly-complimentary remarks, frequently interrupted by applause, presented the testimonial, which was in the form of a rich and beautiful Maltese cross of gold, covered with emblems of the order, to Mr. Frankland, who, deeply affected, responded in language broken with emotion, saying that he had simply done his duty, and followed the teachings of his beloved order. He recounted some of the scenes of the season of suffering and sorrow through which his city had passed, and alluded in touching terms to his own bereavement.

The scene was very impressive, few of the delegates being able to conceal their emotion.

Dr. Wise, of Cincinnati, offered a resolution of sorrow for the loss of their brethren of the South who had fallen during the epidemic, and of sympathy for their surviving friends and relations, which was adopted unanimously.

The report of President Bein, of the Executive Committee, was then presented, showing the order to be in a flourishing condition, having doubled the number of its lodges and its membership since the last convention. The President said he was unable to present to-day the full statistics of the order, but could state that there are seven districts, with 205 lodges, and about 18,000 members. The Treasurer's report shows total receipts of $7,837 68; total expenditures, $6,388 40; balance on hand, $1,449 28. The report was adopted, and resolutions of thanks to Mr. Bien were passed, and the convention adjourned until to-morrow.

To-night a grand concert, largely attended, was given at Kingsbury Music Hall, under the auspices of the local lodges.

ATTEMPT TO BURN A JAIL.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 25.—An attempt was made yesterday morning, by the prisoners, to burn the jail at Sardis, Miss., in order to escape. The Sheriff, with the aid of citizens, extinguished the fire, thereby saving the lives of the inmates.

SUICIDE OF A MILKMAN.

John Buchs, aged twenty-six, a milkman, who resided at No. 96 Orchard street, committed suicide yesterday morning by jumping overboard from the Erie ferry-boat Pavonia. It is stated by the friends of the deceased that during the Summer of 1872 Buchs was sunstruck, and since that time has been subject to fits of insanity, and of late has also drank to excess. When under the influence of liquor he was very violent, and repeatedly threatened to destroy himself, but his wife and friends paid little attention to these threats, as it was not believed that he would carry them out. On Saturday, being under the influence of liquor, he remained in the house, refusing to go to the stable to feed his horse. He rose at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, as was his usual custom when going for milk, and left the house, telling the servant girl that he would not return. When his wife got up the girl told her what Buchs had said, and she then went to the stable and found his horse and wagon there. In the meantime Buchs had made his way to the ferry, at the foot of Chambers street, and crossed over to Jersey City on the ferry-boat Pavonia. He returned on the same boat, and then met an acquaintance named Kling. He told Kling that he was going to jump overboard, and asked him to take a letter to his wife. Kling refused, and Buchs thereupon took a letter from his pocket, and thrust it into the hands of John Tully, one of the deck hands. He then sprang over the rail into the water, and was drowned before aid could reach him.

DISHONEST GUNNERS BAGGING CHICKENS.

Two impecunious "sportsmen" who visited Staten Island on Saturday met with a sad reverse. They were arrested for stealing chickens. Cæsar Egender and Rachel Flourant were their names, and they proclaimed themselves Frenchmen. Their nationality may have had something to do with the trouble which came upon them, but it is extremely questionable whether love for the "Gallic cock," even when indulged until it assumes the form of a mania, leads to chicken stealing. Besides, [illegible] was not the only charge. Among their illegal appropriations was a Spitz dog worth $20, the property of Francis Malliard, of Stapleton, and, moreover, they were accused of violating the Game laws. From these manifold offenses they could not hope for delivery. Justice Garrett, of Stapleton, sent them to the County Jail for thirty days.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen in the districts on the Atlantic coasts, with clear and colder weather and northerly winds. The temperature has risen slightly in the Mississippi Valley, but continues below freezing in Tennessee and the Ohio Valley. Cloudy weather, with light variable winds, prevails in the lower lake region, and light snow is reported from Lake Huron. The barometer has fallen, and easterly to southerly winds with partly cloudy weather, prevail in the upper lake region and the North-west. Northerly and north-easterly winds, with cloudy weather and continued high barometer, are reported from Alabama and Northern Tennessee.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, generally clear and cold weather will prevail, with north-westerly to south-westerly winds, and rising barometer during a portion of the day.

For the Middle and South Atlantic States, clear or fair weather, with low temperature, high barometer, and northerly to variable winds.

For the Eastern Gulf States, cloudy weather, with north-easterly to south-easterly winds, falling barometer, and no decided change of temperature.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, falling barometer, rising temperature, light to gentle easterly to southarly winds, with fair weather during the day.

For the lake region, falling barometer, with increasing cloudiness, and possibly light snow in the lower lake region.

For the North-west, generally cloudy weather, with rising temperature, falling barometer, and southerly winds.

IN THE CITY.

The fickle caprices of the weather have never been more noted than during the present season. We have had the widest ranges of temperature within a short span, and it has been blowing hot and cold, freezing and raining, snowing and thawing, in the course of four and twenty hours. We have had the mild warm temperature of advanced Spring, and the keen, nipping airs which carry with them the most forcible suggestions of Winter. People went out now muffled in furs and overcoats, and in a few hours afterward they were approximating toward Summer garments. Now they were walking over the dry frosted snow that crackled beneath their footsteps, and just in a little while they were wading in their overshoes through streets of slush. The snow-fall which we have had recently, followed as it was by a sharp, crisp frost, raised pleasant anticipations of the Winter pastimes. Sleighs were out at once, and the sleigh-bells jingled merrily along the Park and suburban drives. Just in a few days, every one said, or thought, that skating would be in the full tide of its agreeable tumult. Everybody got his or her skates ready, for, of course, "the ball" would be sure to "go up" immediately. The ball didn't, however, go up, but the rain came down, and the snow became slush, and the ice melted into water, and skating was said to be at an end for the season. Then the temperature became as soft as that of Spring, fogs lay on the rivers, the atmosphere grew humid, and Winter seemed at an end. Suddenly, on Friday night, a keen biting wind sprang up, and in a few hours the streets, which had been in a state of slush, were perfectly dry. The wind was accompanied by a searching frost, and at last Winter seemed to have fairly set in. The cold continued on Saturday, and increased in intensity during yesterday. This time there appears to be no doubt that we are fairly confronted with Winter, and people are making ready, according to their different fashions, to meet the necessities or enjoy the pastimes of the season. Last night, and up to an advanced hour this morning, it was freezing intensely, the strong blast that swept through the streets was bitterly cold, and there was every indication of a severe and prolonged frost.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, No. 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 22°; 6 A. M., 19°; 9 A. M., 20°; 12 M., 22°; 3 P. M., 24°; 6 P. M., 21°; 9 P. M., 18°; 12 P. M., 16°. Average, 20¼°.

FALL OF A DERRICK.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Jan. 25.—By the fall of a derrick at the Newark Lime and Cement Works, on Friday, four men were badly injured, and yesterday one of the injured men, James Graney, died. He was fifty years old, and leaves a wife and several children.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The weather yesterday, in Boston, was clear, cold, and blustering.

D. W. Seiler, Esq., was nominated for Mayor of Harrisburg, Penn., by the Democrats, on Saturday night.

George Prince, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Harrisburg, and a soldier of the war of 1812, died yesterday morning.

George Cole, of North Leavett, Mass., while intoxicated and driving down a steep hill on Thursday last, was thrown from his sleigh and instantly killed.

James T. Wheeler, book-keeper for Jones & Farley, wholesale fruit dealers on State street, Boston, absconded on Thursday with $3,000 entrusted to him to deposit in the bank.

SMALL LOBSTERS AND LITTLE FISHES.

The diminutive size of nearly all the lobsters now brought to market has excited apprehension of the speedy extermination of the fish in the waters of our Eastern coast, and efforts are being made to protect them. The Portsmouth (N. H.) *Chronicle* mentions some of them, as follows; "The Anglers' Association, of Massachusetts, has taken steps to secure from the Legislature of that State such action as will tend to prevent the extermination of the lobster in Boston Bay and along the Massachusetts coast, and will also endeavor to move the Maine Legislature to take similar action regarding lobster fishing along the shores of that State. The facts collected by the association's committee having the matter in charge, with communications from prominent wholesale dealers in lobsters, show that the vast destruction of those crustaceans within a few years has reduced the average size so much that lobsters which formerly would not have been honored with a place on the table of a fish-stall, on account of their small size, are now regarded as worthy a place on top of the heap; and that the lobster fisheries of Massachusetts and Maine are well-nigh played out in consequence, several large canning establishments having been removed to the British Provinces, where lobsters somewhat larger than shrimps can yet be procured. The law asked for by the Anglers' Association is one to prohibit the having possession of or offering for sale any lobster less than eleven inches in length. A lobster of this size will weigh from one and a half to two pounds, and the society believe such a law will give the creatures a chance to again become plentiful in number and big enough to eat. Trawl fishing, by destroying the young of those specie of fish which take the hook, has greatly thinned out their number and lessened the size of those captured off our coast; and with each succeeding year the fishermen have to go further and fare worse. This indiscriminate destruction of young fish for a trifling present advantage, is the modern illustration of killing the goose which lays the golden eggs; but it is not easy to suggest a remedy, for in the case of trawl fishing, unlike the lobster fishing, every very small fish taken is a present loss to the fisherman—for the minnow is wholly worthless, and possibly prevents a larger fish from getting on the hook. The unmarketable fish found on a trawl are immediately thrown overboard, but they are dead, and throwing them back into the water does not do them much good; we are informed that from one quarter to one third—in some instances as much as one half—of all the fish taken on a trawl are thus thrown away on account of their small size. It is evident that this style of fishing must be ruinous to prospects of future success on the grounds where it is carried on; but it is profitable as long as the fish last, and so long as it is profitable it will be pursued. By-and-by, when lobsters and cod become as scarce along the New-England coast as salmon are in our rivers, fishing for the shrimps and minnows will not pay; then it will be partially abandoned, laws for the 'protection of the fisheries' will be formed, and after awhile the shrimps and minnows may again develop into lobsters and codfish."

The Clear, Ruddy Glow of Health Is given to the complexion by using BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisement.*

A pleasure to have teeth extracted at Dr. HASBROUCK'S, late operator at Colton's. Office, No. 956 Broadway, corner 23d st.—*Advertisement.*

ASTHMA IS RELIEVED BY JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—*Advertisement.*

PILES CAN BE CURED only by Anakesis. [illegible]

Giesler & Co.

"Dry Sillery," "Gold Label," and "Extra Superior Dry" for sale by the trade, and by
PURDY & NICHOLAS,
No. 43 Beaver st.—*Advertisement.*

An Excellent Article.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is an excellent article for all diseases of children. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stomach and bowels, and, by giving health to the child, comforts and rests the mother. During the process of teething its value is inestimable; cures wind colic and griping in the bowels.

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An extraordinary improvement in Artificial Teeth. Pure, durable, feather-light, and feeling like the skin of the mouth. It is entirely unequaled. All operations warranted. M. LEVETT, Dentist, No. 37 West 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.

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Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

JOHNSTON—FELLOWS.—On Thursday, Jan. 22, by Rev. R. N. Bellows, JAMES GRAYDON JOHNSTON to FANNIE, only daughter of Jerome B. Fellows, all of this City.

MATHEWS—VALENTINE.—On the 21st inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, in the order of the Society of Friends, FREDERIC L. MATHEWS to MARY ANNA, daughter of Samuel T. Valentine, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

FARLESS.—In this City, Jan. 23, THOMAS JULIAN, son of Thomas and the late Julia L. Farless, aged 3 years, months, 21 days.

Funeral on Monday at 2 P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 327 East 41st st.

FIELD.—On Seventh day morning, the 24th inst., at Mamaroneck, N. Y., ESTHER G. FIELD, in the 83d year of her age.

Funeral on Third day, the 27th inst., at 10:30 o'clock from the residence of her son-in-law, Stephen C. Griffen, Mamaroneck, to which relatives and friends are invited. Carriages will await the arrival of the 9:05 A. M. train from the Grand Central Depot.

HAY.—At Belleville, N. J., on the 24th of January, in the 66th year of her age, ELIZABETH C. HAY, widow of Rev. Philip C. Hay, and daughter of the late Hon. Silas Condit, of Newark, N. J.

HODGE.—At Orange, N. J., Jan. 23, EMMA A., wife of George E. Hodge and daughter of the late Moses A. Hoppock.

Funeral services on Monday, 26th inst., 2:30 P. M., at the residence of Mrs. George Kirtland, Main st., Brick Church Station, Morris and Essex Railroad. Trains from foot Barclay st. 11:20 A. M. and 1:10 P. M.; return 3:28 P. M.

HUTCHINSON.—On Friday evening, Jan. 23, BENJAMIN HUTCHINSON, in the 67th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 438 East 114th st.

LIVINGSTON.—At Trenton, N. J., on Sunday morning, Jan. 25, in the 77th year of her age, ANNA M., widow of Anthony R. Livingston, and daughter of the late Martin Hoffman, of this City.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at Trinity Church, Trenton, N. J., on Wednesday, 28th inst., at 1 P. M. Train from Desbrosses st. at 9:30 A. M. Interment at Saybrook, Conn.

McGEE.—Sunday morning, Jan. 25, 1874, ROBERT McGEE, in the 77th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at the Yorkville M. E. Church, 86th st., near 4th av., on Tuesday, Jan. 27, at 4 P. M.

MARTIN.—On Thursday, Jan. 22, EUGENIA A., only child of Daniel and S. Adelaide Martin, aged 8 months and 22 days.

Relatives and friends of her parents and of her grandfather, Richard M. Lewis, are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her father, No. 99 First place, Brooklyn, on Monday, 26th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

NOBLE.—On Saturday, Jan. 24, at No. 17 Lamartine place, Mrs. AGNES NICOLSON NOBLE.

Friends are invited to attend the services, at 3 o'clock P. M., Jan. 26.

OLMSTEAD.—At Wilton, Conn., on the 24th inst., CHAUNCEY OLMSTEAD, in the 82d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of his sons, B. S., R. A. and C. L. Olmstead, are invited to attend the burial services at Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., at 12 o'clock M., on Tuesday, Jan. 27, without further notice.

PERRINE.—Near Omaha, Friday, 23d inst., ISAAC C. PERRINE, in the 32d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PERCEVAL.—On the 24th inst., PIERCE PERCEVAL, aged 79 years, 1 month, and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Bedford Street M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his son-in-law, Charles W. Link, No. 7 Van Nest place, Charles st., on Monday at 4 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken on Tuesday to Yonkers for interment.

RICKETT.—At South Lee, Mass., Jan. 21, Rev. J. L. RICKETT, assistant minister of St. Paul's Church, Stockbridge, aged 58 years.

SAWYER.—On Saturday, 24th inst., SYRENA SAWYER, aged 71 years, of Jaffrey, N. H., for more than forty-three years a faithful and devoted servant and friend in the family of the late John Slade, of this city.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of Mrs. Slade, No. 242 5th av., on Monday morning, 26th inst., at 9:30 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

WILCOX.—Died suddenly in this City, on Friday, 23d inst., W. J. WILCOX, in the 56th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 123 Broadway, Paterson, N. J., on Monday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Train leaves Chambers st., via Erie Railroad, at 12 M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot.

WRIGHT.—At Newtown, Long Island, on Saturday, Jan. 24, Dr. I. C. WRIGHT, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his son, Dr. G. P. Wright, are invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian Church, Newtown, on Tuesday, Jan. 27, at 3 o'clock.

☞ Leavenworth, Kan., papers please copy.

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"OBSERVATIONS ON CATARRH"—AN AB[illegible]

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 24.—Cotton irregular; some sales ⅛c. to ¼c. off, nominal; Middling, 16c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; strict Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 10,927 bales; gross, 11,370 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,818 bales; to France, 90 bales; coastwise, 2,962 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; last evening, 4,000 bales; stock, 266,905 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 24.—Cotton steady; Middling, 15½c.@15¾c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; strict Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; net receipts, 2,133 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,996 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 85,197 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 24.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 15¼c.@15⅜c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.@14⅜c.; strict Good Ordinary, 13½c.@13⅝c.; net receipts, 2,855 bales; exports coastwise, 292 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 66,848 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 24.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 15⅛c.; net receipts, 3,273 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,999 bales; coastwise, 2,250 bales; sales, 3,203 bales; stock, 108,152 bales.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 24.—Cotton dull; nominal; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 363 bales; exports coastwise, 701 bales; stock, 3,149 bales.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 24.—Cotton dull; Middling, 14⅞c.; net receipts, 2,615 bales; sales, 961 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 24—12:30 P. M.—The address of Mr. Gladstone announcing the dissolution of Parliament flattens the market for English securities. Consols for money, 91⅞@92; for the account, 92@92⅛. United States 10-40 Bonds, 105¾. Erie Railway Shares, 43¾.
1 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 43½@43¾.
2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 44@44¼.
6 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £150,000. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 30c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 24—1 P. M.—Cotton to arrive, 1-16d. cheaper. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January and February, at 7 15-16d.; do. do., shipped February and March, at 7 15-16d.; do. do., deliverable January, at 7 13-16d.; do. do., deliverable February and March, at 7⅞d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable December and January, at 8 3-16d. Breadstuffs—Corn, 42s. ℔ quarter.
2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 5,300 bales were American; sales, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 7 13-16d.; do. do., deliverable February and March, at 7 13-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped December and January, at 7¾d.; do. do., deliverable March and April, at 7⅞d.; sales, on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 8⅛d.; do. do., shipped February and March, at 7⅞d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard, 44s. ℔ cwt. Pork, 70s. ℔ bbl. for new Mess.
6 P. M.—Cotton—Sales, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable January and February, at 7⅞d.; sales, on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December, at 8 3-16d.
Evening.—Common Resin, 7s. 9d.@8s. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Refined Petroleum, 13d.@13½d. ℔ gallon.
Evening.—Sperm-oil, £96@£97 ℔ ton. Common Resin, 7s. 3d.@7s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Business during the past week has continued inactive, and nothing of sufficient interest has occurred to call for any extended remarks concerning the market. Brokers are principally employed in answering inquiries in relation to houses and stores to rent, but have little to do in preparing sale contracts, as would-be purchasers of property at the present time are few and far between; in fact, there has not been a time for years past when so little real estate is changing hands as now. In regard to rents and the prospects for the season, it is almost too early to form an opinion, but it seems probable that the rates will remain about the same as last year, except, perhaps, a slight reduction for high-priced up-town City residences. Business stands will command figures according to location, but it cannot be expected, with the proposed increase in the rate of taxation, that rentals will show any material falling off. The total value of City property sold under legal orders at the Exchange, for the week ending with Saturday, Jan. 24, amounts to but $72,450, as against $157,350, the figures for the previous week ending with Saturday, Jan. 17. The proposed legal sale at the Exchange, on Saturday last, by James M. Miller, of a house and lot on East Seventy-ninth street, west of Second avenue, did not take place, the foreclosure proceedings having been discontinued.

THE WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

The public sales thus far announced for the present week are, as noted below, all, but that of to-day, taking place at the Exchange. None of the transactions proposed call for any special mention, if we except the sale of property located on Nassau street, on Friday, by Messrs. Muller & Co.

To-day (Monday,) Jan. 26.

By Hugh N. Camp, in Brooklyn, at Johnson's Exchange, No. 401 Fulton street. Supreme Court, foreclosure sale, David McClure, Esq., Referee, of 3 lots of land, together forming a plot in size 75 by 100, located in the city named, on Monroe street, north side, 100 ft. east of Lewis avenue.

Tuesday, Jan. 27.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of a 3-story high-stoop, brown-stone front house, with lot 21.5 by 98.9, on West Twenty-sixth street, south side, 150 feet west of Sixth avenue.

By Wm. Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Geo. L. Ingraham, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot, 12.3 by 100, on Lexington avenue, west side, 36.11 feet, north of Twenty-ninth street.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Sidney H. Stewart, Jr., Esq., Referee, of two houses with lots, each 25 by 100, on West Forty-ninth street, south side, 100 feet east of Eleventh avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Bolse, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and sixth street, south side, 130 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By James M. Miller, public auction sale, by order of mortgagee, of a lot, 30 by 77.6, with two buildings thereon, located in Newark, N. J., known as No. 71 Orange street, between Broad and Plane streets.

Wednesday, Jan. 28.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James K. Averill, Esq., Referee, of a plot 100.5 by 70, with unfinished brown-stone houses thereon, situate on Madison avenue, north-west corner of Sixty-third street.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Wagner, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot, 19 by 92, on East Sixteenth street, north side, 228.6 feet west of Avenue B.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Patrick H. Jones, Esq., Referee, of the valuable bulkhead on the North River, between Murray and Warren streets, opposite Nos. 172, 173, 174, and 175 West street, being 106 feet front.

Thursday, Jan. 29.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles T. Middlebrook, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot, 20 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, north side, 100 feet east of Second avenue.

Friday, Jan. 30.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Theodore F. Miller, Esq., Referee, of the valuable property known as No. 80 Nassau street, east side, between John and Fulton streets, embracing a lot 34.11 by 161.10, with a five-story brick store upon the front thereof, and a four-story brick building in rear.

For Saturday, Jan. 31, no sales are announced.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Jan. 23.

Broome st., No. 124, between Pitt and Willet sts., 25x87.6	$7,000
Gouverneur st., e. s., 78.5 ft. n. of Cherry st., 25x79.9	19,334
Stuyvesant st., No. 46, s. s., 33.4x62.7x—, gore	13,000
34th st., s. s., 231 ft. e. of 3d av., 104x98; 34th st., 325 ft. e. of 3d av., 50x98.9	210,000
50th st., n. s., 501.8 ft. w. of 8th av., 19.2x100.5	15,000
113th st., n. s., 168 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x100.10	5,850
Grove av., e. s., 300 ft. n. of Cliff st., 50x100, Morrisania	1,250
Worth av., n. w. s., 150 ft. e. of Warren st., 50x100, Morrisania	500

LEASES RECORDED.

Broadway, No. 287, first floor, 10 years—3 years, per year, $9,500; 3 years, per year, $10,000; 4 years, per year	$10,500
Cherry st., Nos. 198, 200, and 202, front and rear, 20 years, per year	2,000
23d st., No. 69, west, basement, 3 7-12 months—1 year, $1,700; 2 years, per year	2,400
7th av., Nos. 130 and 132, 8¼ years, per year	2,250

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

ENGLISH BASEMENT BROWN-STONE HOUSE, 16.8 FEET FRONT, IN 38TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FOR SALE CHEAP, INCLUDING GAS-FIXTURES, MIRRORS, AND CORNICES, FRESCOED AND NEWLY PAPERED, AND IN THE MOST PERFECT ORDER. APPLY TO CRUICKSHANK'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE, 44TH ST. AND 7TH AV.

HIRAM MERRITT,
REAL ESTATE OFFICE, NO. 53 3D AV.
Houses and lots bought and sold.
Stores and houses to let.
Rents collected, and full charge of property taken. Returns promptly made. Reference given as to responsibility, &c.

LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE,
For Founderies, Manufactories, Chemical Works. Large blocks of lots, with bulkhead water front, suitable for large founderies or factories; also blocks of lots suitable for stables; prices low and terms very easy. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, A TWO-STORY attic and basement high-stoop brick house in West 19th st., north side, between 8th and 9th avs.; size about 22x38x84; has gas, hot and cold water, bath, range, &c. Price, $12,000; possession May 1, 1874. Can be seen from 11 to 1 o'clock.
J. DENHAM & CO., No. 366 West 23d st.

W. H. FALCONER'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
No. 100 6th av., near 10th st. Established 1853.
Houses and lots bought and sold; stores and houses to let; rents collected and returns promptly made.

$17,500 WILL BUY A FOUR-STORY AND basement brick private dwelling, located in 31st st., between Lexington and 4th avs. Splendid order. Painted throughout. [illegible] S. BEATTIE, No. 1,000 3d av.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,
TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF DAVID HOADLEY, AND BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS,
the large and substantial
SIX-STORY GRANITE BUILDING,
NOS. 17 AND 19 BROADWAY,
adjoining the Stevens House, 44 feet 9 inches front, by an average depth of 122 feet. One-half of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HOME! HOME!! HOME!!!—
At Flushing, 6 miles from New-York; 103 trains daily from 6 A. M. to 12 at night; a yearly commutation ticket free.
(Fare 8c. by package tickets.)
For sale, a French slate roof House, filled in with brick; gas, water, marble mantels; good closets; sewer connections, with double plot of ground; guttered and flagged.
Price $4,000.
The owner intends to sell, and any party who can invest in a home, from $500 to $2,500, will address Box No. 142 Post Office, obtain a free pass to Flushing, and full particulars.

TRUCK GARDENERS.
To lease favorably at Garden City, on Central Railroad of Long Island, eighteen miles distant, farms of fifteen to fifty or more acres each, with suitable buildings. Apply to A. T. STEWART'S agent, Broadway and Chambers st., between 12 and 3 o'clock, or to D. S. DENTON, Garden City, adjoining Hempstead village.

ADMIRABLE STEAM TRANSIT, FORTY-three minutes, numerous trains, low fares, cheap living, healthy location, $60 per month rental or interest on purchase—Suburban villa residence, twelve rooms, modern fitted; extra large lot, (100x380,) with garden, flowers, lawn, fruit, and shade; two blocks from West Elizabeth Passenger Depot, and within a mile of centre of city; broad, lighted streets. For particulars, address OWNER, Post Office Box No. 184, Elizabeth, N. J.

A GREAT BARGAIN—FOR SALE, A COUNTRY-seat, and thirty-five acres, nine miles from City; good building and plenty of fruit, &c.; shade, good society, and advancing fast in value; will take part trade. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 1,036 3d av.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE—ADJOINING A. T. STEWART'S, GARden City, on Long Island Railroad, fifty acres, well adapted for cutting up in lots; will be sold for about half value. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 1,036 3d av.

A PERFECT HOME IN THE COUNTRY for sale—Fifty acres near Metuchen, N. J.; very little cash. Inquire of owner, No. 362 Lexington av., New-York.

FOR SALE.—STATEN ISLAND—HOTEL AND VILla sites; fifty acres, south side, choice location, having extensive ocean and land views. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE REAL ESTATE OF ANDREW L. IRELAND, DECEASED, BY MESSRS. A. H. MULLER & SON, TUESDAY, FEB. 3, AT THE EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY:
Four-story dwelling-house, No. 51 Amity st.; lot 25x109 feet.
Two-story and attic dwelling-house, No. 52 Amity st.; lot 21 6-12x75 feet.
Two-story and attic dwelling-house, No. 67 Amity st.; lot 25x90 feet.
Three-story dwelling-house, No. 21 South 5th av.; lot 21 11-12x126 6-12 feet.
Three-story dwelling-house and stores, Nos. 51 and 53 8th av., corner of Horatio st.; lot 6 9-12 feet on Horatio st., 28 3-12 feet on 8th av., x 87 6-12 feet and 66 feet in depth, 25 feet rear.
Two two-story cottages, Nos. 12 and 14 Horatio st., (Jackson square,) No. 14 three rooms deep; lots 14 5-12x88 feet.
Four two-story dwelling-houses, No. 2 Gansevoort st.; lot 25x96 feet.
Four-story store and double dwelling-house, with rear building, No. 641 and 641 Hudson st.; lot 29 2-12x111 3-12 feet.
Three three-story and attic dwelling-houses, Nos. 306, 308, 310 10th av., between 27th and 28th sts.; lots 20 9-12x70 feet.
J. B. IRELAND, Executor,
No. 200 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 676 BROADWAY, OPposite Grand Central Hotel, the first story, basement, and cellar of the new extra-wide marble-front store, extending through to the alley; well lighted and desirably located; possession can be had from the 1st of February. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—SPACIOUS DOUBLE store, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, (50x137,) opposite New-York Hotel; new and first-class building in all respects; can be leased in whole, or will be divided to suit tenants; terms very favorable. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

ASTOR PLACE HOTEL, TO LEASE FAVORAbly.—Over one hundred suites rooms, stores, restaurants, basements; most sitely and centrally located, facing Broadway, between Cooper Institute and Bible House. Apply at No. 27 3d av.

TO LET OR LEASE.—EXTRA LARGE BUILDING desirably located on Mercer st. (size about 38x100. The lofts can be rented separately if desired. Terms reasonable. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—ON FAVORABLE TERMS, NO. 390 Broadway, store, basement, and cellar, extending through to Cortlandt alley; well lighted; possession 1st February. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET.—STORES NOS. 520 AND 522 BROADway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel; now being entirely renovated; area 15,000 square feet; first class light and ventilation. JOHN F. DOYLE, No. 37 Wall st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE NEW AND ELEGANT store, No. 6 East 23d st., on Madison square and close to Broadway; about 37.6x100. Possession at once.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—NOS. 18 AND 20 VESEY ST., FIRST floor, basement, and sub-cellar, 50x100 feet, now occupied by M. A. Happock & Co. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET.
TWENTY-FIVE DWELLINGS at GARDEN CITY, eighteen miles distant, on Central Railroad of Long Island; rents from $150 to $800; early and late trains, and cheap commutation. Also, five brick stores, with dwellings attached.
Apply to A. T. STEWART'S Agent, Broadway and Chambers st., from 12 to 3 P. M.; or to D. S. DENTON, Garden City, adjoining Hempstead Village.

TO RENT—AT CRANFORD, N. J., FIFTY MINUTES from City, over the best railroad in the United States, a new first-class house, with twelve rooms, furnace, range; is within three minutes' walk of the depot; beautifully located, high and healthy ground. Also for sale on the same street, the handsomest house for the price ($8,000) in the town. It is easier to go from the business part of the City every day in the year, than to go up to 42d st. RIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 5 Pine st.

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—TO LET, COMpletely furnished, a handsome cottage, containing sixteen rooms and all modern conveniences; two acres of land, fine garden, abundance of fruit; stable, with lady's horse and carriage, if desired; a superb river and mountain view, and in every way desirable. Address F., Box No. 2,083, New-York.

TO LET—WITH POSSESSION AT ONCE, THE first-class four-story brown-stone house, No. 37 West 31st st.; the house is now in perfect order, and will only be rented to a first-class private family. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A FEW DOORS FROM 5TH, OR ON Madison av., between 32d and 44th sts., a medium-sized first-class house, in perfect order; basement preferred; price not over $35,000. Any party to whom the entire price in cash is an inducement to sell at a moderate sum, may address E. E. M., Post Office Box No. 2,295, stating location, price, dimensions, &c. Principals only need answer.

WANTED—A CONVENIENT, GOOD-SIZED HOUSE, with a little land, not more than twenty miles from the City of New-York, for which a frame house in perfect order, with all the improvements, will be given in exchange, in Brooklyn. Address Box No. 151 New-York Times Office.

WANTED—A PLACE OF FROM THREE TO FIVE acres, in either of the new wards, for which $25,000 cash will be paid; a good house and stable indispensable. Address HYDE, Stevens' House, No. 27 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A ROOM SUITABLE FOR A LUNCH counter, between Fulton st. and Exchange place. Answer for three days. T. F., Box No. 125 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

LEONARD, SHELDON & CO.,
LATE
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS, No. 10 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
WM. B. LEONARD.
W. C. SHELDON. GEO. R. HOWELL.

Francis T. Walker & Co.,
NO. 10 WALL ST.
BUY AND SELL FOR CASH OR ON MARGINS, RAILROAD STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS,
GUARANTEED BY THE
Equitable Trust Company,
$1,000,000 CAPITAL!
These Real Estate Mortgage Bonds are commended to the attention of the most
CONSERVATIVE INVESTORS.
First—They have the individual liability of the maker.
Second—Each bond is secured by a first mortgage of real estate of not less than double its value.
Third—The prompt payment of both principal and interest of every bond is guaranteed by this company.
The company guaranteeing these bonds receives no deposits, owes no money, and incurs no obligation of any character, except those arising from such guaranty, thereby keeping its whole capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS unimpaired to meet at all times the prompt payment of both principal and interest of these bonds.
All mortgages securing these bonds are formally approved by the following Executive Board:

R. L. KENNEDY,	ADRIAN ISELIN,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	JAS. A. ROOSEVELT,
WM. REMSEN,	EUGENE KELLY,
CHAS. BUTLER,	JOHN D. MAXWELL,
HENRY P. HAVEN,	GUSTAV H. KISSEL.

These securities bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and are offered for sale at par and interest at the office of the Equitable Trust Company No. 76 Cedar st.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

Lake Shore and Michigan
Southern Railway Co.
SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH. INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER. PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.
PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
For sale on behalf of the company by
SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,
Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.
The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
No. 31 Pine St., New-York,
Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, and corporations.
execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds.
C. D. WOOD SAM'L D. DAVIS.

N. Y. Central & H. R. R. R.
First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
FOR SALE BY
DAVIS & FREEMAN,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE.
Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on Commission

N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R.
First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds
FOR SALE BY
WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS, No. 31 Pine st.

PROPOSALS FOR $3,821,900 CONSOLIDATED STOCKS
of the
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
For the purpose of providing means for paying the bonds of the City and County, maturing Feb. 1, 1874.
Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's office until TUESDAY, Jan. 27, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $3,821,900, of the consolidated stocks of the City and County of New-York, to wit:
CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, authorized by section 2, chapter 756, Laws of 1873; section 4, chapter 444, Laws of 1872, and chapter 322, Laws of 1871, payable Dec. 1, 1896...$2,947,200
CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, authorized by section 2, chapter 756, Laws of 1873; section 4, chapter 444, Laws of 1872, and chapter 323, Laws of 1871, payable Dec. 1, 1896... 874,700
Said stocks will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of June and December in each year.
Each proposal should be sealed, and indorsed "Proposals for consolidated stocks of the City and County of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Controller.
The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the City and County require it.
For full information, see advertisement in the *City Record.*
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 16, 1874. }

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS, held semi-weekly twenty-two years.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange and at private sale on commission.
Puts and calls for stocks on responsible firms and members of the Stock Exchange negotiated.
Stocks and bonds not dealt in at the Stock Boards a specialty with this house for many years.
First-class municipal bonds and railroad loans negotiated on liberal terms.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON }
RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 39 WILLIAM ST., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1874. }
FOR SEVERAL YEARS PAST OUR BOARD have been anxious to abolish the distinction between the "Preferred" and "Common" Stock of this Company, as there were only two shares of Common Stock out, and it was no longer necessary that there should be two classes of Stock.
At the last meeting of the Stockholders held in Providence on the 30th of September, 1873, the following resolution was passed for the purpose of accomplishing this end, viz.:
Resolved, That the Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorized to abolish the distinction between Common and Preferred Stock, and to cause the whole to be held as Common Stock in such manner as they may see fit.
And the Board in accordance with the above resolution, have caused a new form of certificate to be prepared, and at their last meeting, held Dec. 30, 1873, passed the following resolution, viz.:
On motion, *Resolved,* That the Board will adopt the certificate presented by the Treasurer for use of the Company after the 10th January proximo, and that a circular be issued and sent to each shareholder, requesting them to send in the certificates now held by them and to receive in lieu thereof the new form.
In accordance with the above, we beg to request you to send at your earliest convenience after 10th January, to Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, Financial Agents, the certificates which you now hold, for exchange into certificates of the new form.
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President.
HENRY MORGAN, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI,
AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY CO.
Stockholders of the above road who are opposed to its lease to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, and to a direction in the interest of said Atlantic and Great Western Road, are invited to send their proxies to the undersigned.
LELAND BROS. & CO., No. 19 Nassau st., New-York,
or J. & S. FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine st., New-York.
Blanks sent on application.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,
Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.
JOHN HONE, JR.,
H. S. NICHOLAS,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
ATLANTIC MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, }
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 12, 1874. }
WE ARE PREPARED TO ATTEND TO FUNDing and registering Tennessee Coupons and Bonds. Information cheerfully given, and a copy of the Funding law furnished gratis on application.
EDGAR JONES, Cashier.
We refer to Importers' and Traders' National Bank, Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Maryland Coal Company, for the election of a President and ten Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the Company's office, No. 111 Broadway, Feb. 3, at 11 A. M. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M.
S. T. ROSS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cannelton Coal Company of West Virginia will be held at their office, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 53, on TUESDAY, Feb. 3, 1874, at 12 o'clock.
JOSEPH T. LEA, Secretary.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company are requested to send their names, address, and the numbers and amount of their bonds to Messrs. ALEXANDER & GREEN, Solicitors for the [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF ROCHESTER
7 Per Cent.
WATER LOAN BONDS.
CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.
Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to
BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.
Particular attention paid to the investment of
ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS,
AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.
Buy and sell upon commission
GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS,
and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.
EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

Houston & Texas Central Railroad
FIRST MORTGAGE
LAND GRANT SINKING FUND
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
THE ROAD IS ENTIRELY COMPLETED, with full connections North and East, and its net earnings three times the interest on these bonds. In addition to thirty town sites of great value, the company owns 5,500,000 ACRES OF EXCELLENT LAND, well located, the sale of which, in addition to an annual sinking fund of two per cent. of the amount of bonds, is specially devoted to the purpose of paying said bonds.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall St.

ONE OF THE OLDEST-ESTABLISHED
PASSAGE, EXPORT, COMMISSION
AND BANKING HOUSES
IN BERLIN, GERMANY.
IN DIRECT COMMUNICATION WITH
ALL THE ENGLISH, GERMAN, BELGIAN AND FRENCH STEAM-SHIP LINES.
Wants Good Houses to act as Agents
In all the Principal Cities of the United States.
FOR INFORMATION ADDRESS
DUN, BARLOW & CO., 335 Broadway, N. Y.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.
RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,
And other Stocks and Bonds paying ten to twenty per cent., all strictly first class, at the lowest market rates, for sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty twenty-two years.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1874. }
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, held on Jan. 5, 1874, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

HENRY DAVID,	BERNARD McFEELEY,
CHARLES JENKINS,	MERRITT H. SMITH,
M. M. VAN BUREN,	J. WINDMULLER,
J. W. BROWN,	WM. H. MONTAYNE,
EDWARD SCULLY,	JOHN A. BAUSH,
B. A. MAYEREAU,	JAMES NEEVES,
WILLIAM MILES,	THOMAS WEBB,
NELSON SAMMIS,	GEORGE C. JEFFERIES,
JOSIAH M. WHITNEY,	NOAH A. CHILDS,
CLEMENT S. PARSONS,	JOHN M. BIXBY,
HAMIL'N BLYDENBURGH,	ANDREW J. BLEAKLEY,
DANIEL D. WHITNEY,	NICHOLAS SEAGRIST,
ABRAM WAKEMAN,	DAVID MAHANY,
R. I. HATFIELD,	JOHN C. WINANS,
CYRUS H. LOUTREL,	JOHN ROMER,
ISRAEL C. LAWRENCE,	J. B. LYDENBURGH,
	H. J. BARINGER.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, JOHN C. WINANS was unanimously re-elected President of the company.
D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1874.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.
CHARLES BAMBURGH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1874. }
The Board of Managers of this company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock now represented by outstanding certificates.
This dividend, together with the INTEREST ACCRUED SINCE AUG. 1 UPON PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on and after MONDAY, the 2d FEBRUARY NEXT.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, 21st inst., and remain closed until the morning of Thursday, 5th February next.
By order of the board,
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 130 BROADWAY.
M. F. HODGES, President.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Vice President.
OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.

CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	132,101
TOTAL ASSETS	$332,101

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1874.
A Dividend of Five per Cent. is this day declared payable on demand.
OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY OF }
NEW-YORK, No. 29 WILLIAM ST., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1874. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two and One-half per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after Feb. 2, 1874.
The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 31 until Feb. 3.
JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN }
RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST. }
COUPONS MATURING FEB. 1, 1874, OF THE International and Houston and Great Northern Railroad Companies' convertible bonds will be paid at the National City Bank, No. 52 Wall st., on and after that date.
JACOB S. WETMORE, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1874. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 2d of February next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 2d prox.
WM. A. NASH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER }
OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 52 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1874. }
DIVIDEND.—A THIRD DIVIDEND (SPECIAL) OF Eleven (11) per Cent., on approved claims against the (late) Security Insurance Company, is payable on demand at the office of the undersigned.
A. F. HASTINGS, Receiver.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, }
No. 82 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1874. }
THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES Express Company have declared a quarterly dividend of two (2) dollars per share, payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on and after Feb. 2, prox.
The transfer-books will close (at the "Union Trust Company of New-York,") at two (2) o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 20th inst., and remain closed until Tuesday, Feb. 3.
GEORGE G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1874. }
The Board of Directors have declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 66 WALL ST. }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1874. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of the company, payable on demand.
THEO. KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SYRACUSE AND CHENANGO }
RAILROAD COMPANY, }
SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1874. }
THE COUPONS OF THE SYRACUSE AND CHEnango Valley Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date at the First National Bank, New-York.
HIRAM EATON, Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1874.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a [illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
COLUMBIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 161 BROADWAY.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on the 15th inst.
JNO. B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
WESTCHESTER
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-ROCHELLE, Jan. 21, 1874.

CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS	455,787 17
CASH ASSETS	$655,787 17

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after Feb. 1, 1874, at Branch Office, No. 1 Cortlandt st., New-York.
GEO. R. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Corner 3d av. and 9th st., (Bible House.)
SURPLUS, 1st January, 1874...$211,061
A Divided of Ten per Cent. will be paid on and after the 1st February.
First-class risks respectfully solicited.
NATHAN C. ELY, President.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, }
No. 60 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, AND No. 201 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 12, 1874. }
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. was declared payable on demand.
O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CHARTERED BY THE
UNITED STATES.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,
No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York.
INTEREST commences first of each month, or at date of deposit, if desired.
SIX PER CENT. compound interest certificates issued.
Interest paid by check, if desired, to depositors residing out of the City.
Especial advantages afforded to Executors, Guardians, Trustees, and others having in charge Trust Funds.
The following persons are among the
TRUSTEES:
Washington, D. C.
Hon. FRED. DOUGLASS.
L. R. TUTTLE, Assistant Treasurer of United States.
E. B. FRENCH, Second Auditor, United States Treasury.
J. H. ELA, Fifth Auditor, United States Treasury.
ZALMON RICHARDS, Auditor District of Columbia.
Hon. WM. CLAFLIN, Ex-Governor of Massachusetts.
BANK HOURS—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS, from 5 to 8 P. M.
J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
☞ *Send for circular.* JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st ult., as follows:
On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and
On sums exceeding $500, at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Also, an extra interest of the same amount, payable on and after MONDAY, 19th inst.
WM. H. MACY, President.
JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1874.

ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK,
No. 430 GRAND ST., between Attorney and Ridge.
Money deposited before Feb. 2 will draw interest from Feb. 1.
WM. P. BUCKMASTER, President.
ROBERT HOE, }
GEO. C. SCOFIELD, } Vice Presidents.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 906 and 908 3d av., corner 55th st.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1ST OF FEBRUARY at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank opens daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
corner of 8th av. and West 34th st.
INTEREST commences the first day of each month.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., CORner 14th st.—Six per Cent. Interest commencing the first of each month.
Assets, $3,059,015 06; surplus, $261,919 14.
RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., Junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT THE FRENCH OFFICE,
Removed from No. 405 5th av. to No. 68 West 37th st., may be found, as in the past, the most select help of all nations and for all situations. Apply at or address
NO. 68 WEST 37TH ST.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS cooks, ladies' maids, laundresses, nurses, &c., can be found at BEDELL'S, No. 340 4th av. Both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.
Also, waiters, coachmen, gardeners, &c.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., formerly with Bedell, competent and reliable servants, highly recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS GERMAN servants constantly to be found at Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st. Mrs. LOWE.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy girl, who is an excellent chamber-maid; is quick and orderly with her work, and an excellent waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A REALLY SUPERIOR French girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; willing to make herself useful; speaks English, French, and German; is very neat and comes well recommended. Inquire at No. 602 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Scotch Protestant young woman; very respectable, neat, and tidy, and obliging, sober, honest, &c.; good waitress and chamber-maid; good references; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS—BY A neat, steady young German girl, speaking good English; is a first-class waitress; has the best of references. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A QUIET RESPECTABLE young woman in a good family as chamber-maid, and would assist with the washing, or sew and make herself useful. Apply at Intelligence Office, 525 5th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG STRONG girl, as up-stairs girl; is willing and obliging; wages not so much an object as a good home. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL AS chamber-maid and to assist in kitchen; City references. Call all the week at No. 36 Columbia st.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one as cook and the other as laundress, or to do chamber-work and fine washing and ironing; can bring the best of City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 412 7th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN, WHO IS A GOOD washer and ironer; has several years' recommendations; wages moderate; for City or country; is neat, and of obliging disposition. Can be seen at Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who is thoroughly experienced in all branches of her business; can bone, lard, and prepare meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also a good pastry cook; excellent recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A neat, industrious girl to do cooking, washing, and ironing, or general house-work; good cook; excellent washer and ironer; respectful, intelligent, economizing servant; City or country; best references. Call at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOMAN; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, jellies, and preserves; can furnish excellent City reference; wages, $16. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN; IS A THOROugh, excellent cook in all branches, from best of plain cooking up to elegant dishes of every variety and style; has very best of references. Call at the Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A VERY NEAT, COMPETENT, AND RE[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

As customary, DURING THE LAST WEEK prior to our semi-annual Stock-taking, we will offer SPECIAL BARGAINS in all goods in each Department to CLOSE OUT our PRESENT STOCK and make room for our large SPRING IMPORTATIONS. LORD & TAYLOR, Broadway and Twentieth street, and corner of Grand street and Chrystie, N. Y.

Previous to our annual stock-taking, we offer a fine assortment of Laces and Lace Articles, Dress Trimmings, &c., at a reduction of ten per cent. on all cash purchases made during the coming week. MILLER & GRANT, No. 879 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY COMPETENT WOMAN AS THOROUGH cook; is an excellent baker; will assist with washing; is neat in her kitchen; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A thoroughly competent woman, who is a good cook, nice washer and ironer, and a willing, obliging woman; makes good bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; best recommendations. Call at 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of baking, pastries, soups, desserts; will go as a pastry cook in a hotel or boarding-house; best reference. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—BY two Swedish girls; one as cook and laundress, the other as chamber-maid and plain seamstress; both speak English; have good City references. Call for two days at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS good family cook; City or country; very best testimonials as to being honest, faithful, neat, and cleanly; good baker of bread, biscuit, &c. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands all kinds of family cooking; five years' City reference; City or country. Call at No. 113 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOMAN as cook and coarse washer; either City or country; is neat and obliging. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN, WITH SEVERAL years' City references; is a thorough good cook, and also washer and ironer; City or country; wages moderate. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK AND LAUNDRESS AND baker—City or country—by a very steady, competent woman, with good reference; will take moderate wages. To be seen at Agency, No. 69 6th av.; no charges.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, IN A PRIVATE family; expert at all kinds of cooking; will assist with washing; best City reference. Apply at No. 430 6th av., between 29th and 30th sts.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK; WILL do some coarse washing. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS COOK AND ASSIST in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 95 East Houston st.

COMPANION.—A YOUNG SWISS LADY OF EDUcation, speaking French, German, and English, desires a position as lady's companion, housekeeper, or any position of trust; references given and required. Address M. N., Box No. 25 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY THE DAY OR MONTH; cuts and fits; trims in the latest style; takes her own sewing-machine, if necessary; reference. Address B. R., Box 85 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

EMPLOYERS CAN GET PROMPTLY SUITED with first-class servants; French, German, English servants, for City and country. Call or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

FEMALE HELP,
All nationalities, for every capacity, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

FAMILIES IN WANT OF SWEDISH HELP should address, with particulars, the Swedish American Agency, No. 372 Atlantic av., Brooklyn; Swedish girls now plenty; fees moderate.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED COOKS, laundresses, waitresses, coachmen, &c., at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., near 33d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTant girl, who is a good plain cook, nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful in any capacity where her services may be required; is obliging and well-tempered. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEW-ENGLAND GIRL, not afraid to work, and who thoroughly understands all kinds of house-work, that will be permanent; will go to the country, and for moderate wages in a good home. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RECOMMENDED GERman girl, not afraid of work; is a good family cook, and a first-class washer and ironer; City or country; wages moderate. Can be seen at No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO DO general house-work. Apply at No. 279 Bowery.

I WOULD LIKE A POSITION IN A FAMILY where I could make myself useful; accustomed to sewing; a good home more desirable than high salary; best reference. Call or address Widow Lady, No. 223 East 28th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A STRONG YOUNG WOMAN as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fluting, puffing, and polishing, and does up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; would assist in chamber-work in the latter part of the week; excellent reference. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st.

LAUNDRESS—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has best City reference from last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNdress or Fine Washing.—By a Scotch Protestant young woman; understands French fluting; can do up all kinds of ladies' and gents' fine work; very best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS first-class laundress in a small private family; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 137 West 28th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN as laundress; will assist in chamber-work or house-work of a small family; City references. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS laundress in a private family; best City references. Call or address No. 153 East 43d st., third floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A WOMAN WHO HAS THE best of City reference as laundress; is very competent. Can be seen at No. 160 East 28th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; would do washing or go out by the day. Call at No. 414 West 17th st.

MRS. DOLIVET, FRENCH DRESS-MAKER, FROM Worth, Paris, wants work in a private family or home. Address No. 30 West 4th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROTESTant young woman as a thorough invalid nurse, or nurse to grown children; understands cutting and fitting children's dresses, and also is a good hair-dresser; has good City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman to take care of children and sewing or to do fine washing and ironing and chamber-work; has excellent reference. Can be seen at No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH NURSE, LATELY ARrived; is nice and tidy; very fond of children; will come for small wages. Call, for a few days, at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT INFANT'S NURSE; is a good seamstress and highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN as seamstress and dress-maker; can cut and fit for ladies and children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has five years' reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress, maid to growing children or a lady; cuts and fits; would travel to any part; good reference. Apply at No. 226 West 47th st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORed girl as waitress, chamber-maid, or nurse; best of reference. Call or address No. 332 West 52d st., for two days.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; understands her duties perfectly; the care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; three years City reference. Call at No. [illegible] East 22d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A SMART, INTELLIGENT [illegible]

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, styles complete; patterns, with cloth models of them, now ready; patterns fitted to the form, warranted perfect; cutting and basting.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

BOOK-KEEPER.—BY AN EXPERT BOOKkeeper and correspondent, in some produce commission house; has had three years' experience in above business; can also loan employer $500. Address A. B., Box No. 23 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT BUTler; first class; excellent references; thorough knowledge of the duties of a first-class butler. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

COACHMAN, GROOM, COOK, &c.—LAUNdress, Cook, &c.—By an English Protestant man and wife, aged forty-one years; man is a good groom and careful driver; also, can do all kinds of cooking, wait on table, tend door, &c.; wife is an experienced cook, good laundress, and a thorough house servant; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS ANXIOUS TO procure a situation for his coachman, who understands his business thoroughly and will do it, the proper care and treatment of horses, &c.; strictly temperate and perfectly trustworthy. Address X. X., No. 490 7th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM, OR FARMER.—BY a married man, aged thirty-two years; no children; with rooms to live in preferred; is a thorough farmer in all branches, also a good coachman and groom, plain gardener, &c.; has six years' recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN of long experience in the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c., as first-class coachman; best City references as being a good and stylish driver. Can be seen at, or address, for two days, J. W., No. 11 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED GERMAN coachman in some private family; understands his business thoroughly, and has good City references; can do the general work on a gentleman's place. Address J. S., Box No. 236 *Times* Office.

MALE HELP.
All nationalities, for every capacity, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

FARMER, DAIRY, AND POULTRY.—BY AN American man and wife, aged twenty-five years; no children; man is thoroughly experienced in all branches of farm-work, machinery, cattle, horses, sheep, &c.; wife is a good butter-maker, poultry-raiser, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARMER—DAIRY.—BY A PROTESTANT FARMer of first-class ability; wife an excellent dairy woman; no incumbrance. Address D. D. D., 470 3d av.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; married, two children; is an experienced flower and vegetable gardener; can force, prune, take care of hot and greenhouse, also hot and cold graperies, likewise horses cattle, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER, that practically understands the treatment of graperies, greenhouses and forcing of peaches, flowers and vegetable departments, and laying out of new places. Address Gardener, No. 15 John st.

GARDENER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCH gardener, twenty-six years of age (single) understands his business in all its branches and can give excellent references. Address James Alston, Lower Darby Post Office, Delaware County, Penn.

USEFUL MAN, COOK, DAIRY, &c.—BY A Scotch Protestant man and wife, aged thirty-nine years; no children; man is a good coachman, also flower and vegetable gardener, and can do farm-work, milk, care cattle, &c.; wife a very nice cook and laundress, and can care poultry, make butter and cheese, do general house-work; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN AND SERVANT.—BY A SCOTCH Protestant young man who can take care of horses and cattle, drive, milk, do plain gardening, wait on table, tend door, &c.; will go in City or country; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG ENGLISHman as competent waiter; understands his business; has good references; is willing and obliging; does not require high wages; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT French waiter, who speaks English perfectly; has first-class references, which will bear strict investigation. Address X. T., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER; City or country; capable, active young man; good references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man, as first-class waiter in a private family; is throughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter; can produce the best City reference. Address F. W., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., for two days.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE FRANCAISE COUTURIERE, INstruite, désire se placer dans une bonne famille; capable par expérience de prendre charge de petits ou grands enfants ou jeunes demoiselles; bons renseignements dans la Cité. S'adresser No. 406 West 30th st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS, ENERGETIC, and reliable agents for the best selling and best gotten up subscription book of the year; exclusive territory. Apply, after 9 A. M., to general agency of SHEPARD & GILL, No. 24 Bond st., New-York.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS WILL BE made with reliable persons adapted to successful soliciting business for life insurance for a company of twenty-five years organization. Address, with particulars, Post Office Box No. 3,040.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL CLOTHES dampener; something new and important to housekeepers; useful article for dampening clothes, only 25 cents. ONDERDONK & CO., No. 405 Grand st.

CANVASSERS WANTED FOR SCHEDLER'S NEW map of the Island of Cuba. Price $3; large profits. E. STEIGER, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PRACTICAL MAGAZINE
FOR JANUARY.
CONTENTS:
The Ship-building Trade of the Clyde.
The Five Fires of the Paris Opera-house.
The Manufacture of Gold, Platinum and Silver, in Leaf, Shell, and Powder.
On the Extraction of Cane Sugar.
The Science of Modern Cotton Spinning.
The Prevention of Railway Accidents.
The Irish Poplin Trade.
Chemistry as Applied to the Arts, Metallurgy, &c.
Sanitary Works at Windsor Castle, and several other important papers, with many excellent Illustrations.
PRICE, $1 00.
** For sale by all news-dealers. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of price by the publishers,
JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

DR. NEWTON'S NEW FAMILY MEDICAL work, "TO THE SICK," will soon be ready for publication; a valuable treatise on nervous debility, dyspepsia, and catarrh. Will be sent free by applying personally or by letter, to Dr. NEWTON'S Medical and Surgical Institute, No. 34 Bond st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO.'S STEAM MARBLE WORKS, Nos. 217-223 West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av. Marble and marbleized mantels, wainscoting, furniture slabs, counters, &c.; tiling, monuments, head-stones, &c.; plumbers' slabs; a [illegible] diamond cutting-machine in operation.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., [illegible]

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
Java, Wednesday, Jan. 28	Parthia, Saturday, Jan. 31
Abyssinia, Wed'y, Feb. 4	Samaria, Saturday, Feb. 7
Calabria, Wed'day, Feb. 11	Hecla, Saturday, Feb. 14
Algeria, Wed'day, Feb. 18	Marathon, Sat'day, Feb. 21
*Russia, Wedn'day, Feb. 25	Atlas, Saturday, Feb. 28

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 7, 3 P. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 14, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 28, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

AMERIQUE..........ROUSSAN..........Saturday, Feb. 7
EUROPE..........LEMARIE..........Saturday, Feb. 21
ST. LAURENT..........LACHESNEZ..........Saturday, March 7
PEREIRE..........DAURE..........Saturday, March 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, Jan. 31, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Feb. 7, 9 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Saturday, Feb. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, Feb. 21, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, Feb. 28, P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. E. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS.
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built Iron Steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

HERDER, Capt. Fischer..........Jan. 27
GOETHE, Capt. Wilson..........Feb. 10
SCHILLER, Capt. Thomas..........Feb. 24

From Eagle Line pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken. Rates of passage to PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG: Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold; steerage, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency.

The first and second saloons are on the same deck. The steerage is divided into sections for six to twenty persons, well lighted, and provided with dining tables.

For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage

Apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, ENG., DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

The steamers of this line will sail from Pier No. 18, East River, as follows:

ARRAGON, WESTERN..........Wednesday, Feb. 4
GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER..........Saturday, Feb. 21
CORNWALL, GIBSON, to follow.

Cabin passage, $70 currency; intermediate, $45 currency; steerage, $30 currency. Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, for Aspinwall, at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:

Jan. 28—ACAPULCO, Capt. GRAY, for passengers and freight.

Feb. 7—RISING STAR, Capt. JONES, for freight only.

Feb. 14—COLON, Capt. W. HUDSON, for passengers and freight.

Connecting at Panama with the large and splendid steam-ships of this Line for San Francisco, and also connecting at the Isthmus with steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

New-York to San Francisco, cabin, $100, or $110, currency, according to location.

New-York to San Francisco, steerage, $50, currency.

Steamers of this line for Japan and China leave San Francisco on the 1st of every month.

For freight and passage, or other information, apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York. H. J. BULLAY,
RUFUS HATCH, Superintendent.
Vice President and Managing Director.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Italy...Sat., Jan. 31, 3 P. M. | Canada..Sat., Feb. 14, 3 P. M.
Spain, Sat., Feb. 7, 9 A. M. | Egypt..Sat., Feb. 21, 3 P. M.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND, BRAGG..........Wednesday, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. MOORE..........Jan. 27, 1:30 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE..........Feb. 3, 7 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE..........Feb. 10, 1:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........Feb. 17, 6:30 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Feb. 24, 12 M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........March 3, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
CLARIBEL..........Jan. 30.
CORINTH..........Feb. 20.

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ATLAS..........Jan. 30.
ETNA..........Feb. 17.

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

ANCHOR LINE

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st., every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Belfast, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. Company's office, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..........Jan. 29
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)..........Jan. 31
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)..........Feb. 5
CUBA, (Havana direct)..........Feb. 7
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)..........Feb. 12

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

STEAM-SHIP CITY OF MERIDA
Will leave Pier No. 3 North River, Feb. 5, at 3 P. M.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. [illegible], near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

ANDES, (chartered,)..........Jan. 24
DELTA..........Feb. 7
GLAMORGAN..........Feb. 28
PEMBROKE..........March 14

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin..........$55 currency.
Steerage..........$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 27, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Jan. 29, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 31, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Jan. 31, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY from Pier No. 29 North River.

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. I. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Thursday, Jan. 29.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Jan. 31.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates.

Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON,
No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, MORTON, Jan. 27.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Feb. 3.
Steam-ship COLUMBUS, (new,) REED, Feb. 10.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 8, 10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3, 10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct Line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12, 12:40, 1, 2, 2:15, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., [illegible]

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 7:10, 8:05 and 9:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

NEW CHEAP ROUTE TO TEXAS.—THE "Iron Mountain route" is now finished from St. Louis, through Missouri and Arkansas, to Texarkana, in Texas, where it connects with the Texas and Pacific and International Railroads for all points in Texas. This line is 140 miles shorter than any other from St. Louis, and has reduced the passenger rates very materially.

The time through is much quicker, and altogether it is the best route to Arkansas and Texas.

STEAMBOATS.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 3 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.
W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HOLT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of November, 1873.
ISAAC DAYTON,
Public Administrator, and Administrator of the Goods, &c., of John Holt, Deceased.
d1-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES J. CRAIG, late of the City of New-York, deceased to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. C. Havemeyer, No. 89 Wall st., or at the office of E. L. Fancher, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of November, 1873.
WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER,
JOHN C. HAVEMEYER, } Executors.
ENOCH L. FANCHER,
n24-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL C. KINGSLAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their office, No. 55 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of September, 1873.
CORNELIUS K. SUTTON, } Executors.
WILLIAM M. KINGSLAND,
s21-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS WHITE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, Room No. 23, No. 10 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of December, 1873.
ALEXANDER W. FRASER,
JOHN O'NEILL,
Administrators de bonis non.
d22-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY DE FOREST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 158 South-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of June, 1873. PHILANDER HANFORD, Executor.
Weeks, Forster & De Forest, attorneys for executor, No. 58 Wall-street. au4-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROYAL HOUGHTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 326 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of October, 1873.
WILLIAM S. PATTEN, Executor.
o20-law6m M*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of SARAH S. CAMPBELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Walter Scott Jarvis, No. 221 Canal street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of August, 1873.
WALTER SCOTT JARVIS,
WALTER B. GILLETT,
au25-law6mM* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GRACE BURROWES, late of the city of Pau, in France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 48 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of November, 1873. WILLIAM JAY,
Administrator of Grace Burrowes, deceased.
n10-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA T. SCHIEFFELIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 15 East Twenty-sixth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1873.
jy28-law6mM* SAMUEL B. SCHIEFFELIN,
Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BLACK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 92 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of December, 1873.
JAMES BLACK, Administrator.
SCUDDER & CARTER, No. 66 Wall street.
d22-law6mM

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO AN order of the Surrogate of the County of Fulton, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES C. KENNEDY, late of the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his office and place of transacting business, No. 11 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of July, 1874.—Dated this 26th day of December, 1873. HARVEY KENNEDY, Executor.
d29-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. TERRETT, Junior, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 55 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1874.
ja19-law6mM FRANKLIN BROWN, Executor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. JAMES C. FRASER IS ADMITTED A partner in our firm from this date.
(Signed,) SAUNDERS, NEEDHAM & CO.
LIVERPOOL, 1st January, 1874.

Mr. JAMES C. FRASER having become a partner in the firm of Messrs. Saunders, Needham & Co., of Liverpool, his interest in the firm of James C. Fraser & Co. is now represented by Messrs. Saunders, Needham & Co.
(Signed,) JAMES C. FRASER,
(Signed,) JAMES P. MOLLISON.
YOKOHAMA, 1st January, 1874.

We have this day admitted Mr. EVAN J. FRASER to be a partner in our firm.
(Signed,) JAMES C. FRASER & CO.
YOKOHAMA, 1st January, 1874.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The copartnership of PIXLEY, ABELL, LANGLEY & BLAKE is dissolved this day in London.

The undersigned have associated themselves under the style of BLAKE BROTHERS & CO., OF LONDON, and are established at No. 62 GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD ST., LONDON. They solicit a general connection for business with their American friends. The London house have no interest or responsibilities in the BOSTON or NEW-YORK HOUSES.
STANTON BLAKE.
EDWARD LANGLEY.
FRANCIS BARRON BLAKE.
BLAKE BROS. & CO., of Boston.
BLAKE BROS. & CO., of New-York.
BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1874.

THE FIRM OF VOORHIS & NORTON IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.
PETER VOORHIS,
JAN. 21, 1874. PATRICK NORTON.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at R. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

ICE AND FOOD SAVED BEST IN THE ZERO REFRIGERATOR. Trade supplied. Send for book. A. M. LESLEY, No. [illegible] West 23d st., New-York. [illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT HARMER, HAYES & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND COUPE OR brougham, double or single, in good condition. Address BRONSON, Post Office Box No. 3,135.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING an elegant house in West 49th st., near 5th av., having no boarders, will take one family only, giving them entire second floor, consisting of three elegant rooms, bath, &c., with private table, for a fair price for the fine accommodations offered. Address Box No. 2,793 Post Office; first-class references exchanged.

GROVE HOUSE, NOS. 172, 174, 176, 178 Bleecker st., six blocks west of Broadway.—First-class rooms, with excellent board, $1 50 to $2 per day; $6 to $12 per week.

TO LET—WITH BEST OF BOARD, THREE OR four superior rooms, with every convenience; one of the best houses in this City; 21st st., between 4th av. and Broadway. Address O. L., Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A HANDSOME SUITE OF rooms on third floor, with every convenience, separately or together; also, a single room, for a gentleman; family small; references exchanged. No. 67 West 19th st.

SECOND FLOOR.—FOUR LIGHT ROOMS WITH private table; location near 5th av. and 34th st. Parties desiring board, apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.; register established eight years.

TWO VERY PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET, with or without board, to single gentlemen; best reference required. No other occupant but owner and family. Call at No. 17 West 35th st.

A—NO. 60 EAST 9TH ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS to let, en suite or single, with baths attached; been thoroughly renovated and furnished in modern style; house has southern exposure.

NO. 40 WEST 16TH ST.—ONE SQUARE ROOM, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, with board; unexceptionable references given and required.

TO LET—THREE ROOMS IN A HIGH-STOOP brick house in 41st st., between 7th and 8th avs., to a small family; references given and required; rent, $20. Inquire in the store No. 681 6th av.

A NEATLY-FURNISHED FRONT HALL-ROOM to let in a strictly private house, to gentlemen only, at reasonable terms. Inquire at No. 112 East 22d st., near 4th av.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Desirable suite of apartments on parlor floor, with private table, on reasonable terms, in the spacious double house No. 45 5th av.

TWENTY-THIRD ST.—TWO HANDSOME PARlors, first floor; alcove room, third floor; corner, with first class board; Nos. 200 and 202 West 23d st.
JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NO. 37 UNION SQUARE—LARGE AND SMALL rooms, on second and third floors, furnished or unfurnished; rent low. Inquire of Mrs. LAWRENCE, on the premises.

HARLEM BOARD.—A LADY AND GENTLEMAN or two or three single gentlemen can obtain neatly furnished rooms with first-class board, by applying at No. 118 East 128th st.

NO. 7 WEST 29TH ST.
One large front sunny room, with extra large closets, suitable for gentleman and wife; first-class board.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—TWO HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, liberal table, and comforts of a refined home.

NO. 6 EAST 34TH ST.
An elegant suite of rooms on parlor floor to let, with board; also single rooms. References.

NO. 51 WEST 35TH ST.—BOARD, WITH ENtire second floor; high-stoop house; private family. Superior reference.

DESIRABLE APARTMENTS ON SECOND floor, en suite or separate, with first-class board. Apply at No. 15 West 43d st. References exchanged.

NO. 19 WEST 39TH ST.—A LARGE, SUNNY room on fourth floor to let, with board; references exchanged.

SECOND-STORY BACK-ROOM TO LET, with board; references. No. 24 West 39th st.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.—A LARGE ROOM ON second floor to rent with board.

HOTELS.

RESTAURANT FRANCAIS,
No. 54 West 11th st.,
Between University place and 5th av.,
New-York.
Table d'hôte at 6 to 8 P. M.
Breakfast, 50 cents; from 7 A. M. to 2 P. M.
CHAS. JACQUES,
Propriétaire.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ISAAC M. DYCKMAN, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH HARVEY, EVELINE L. HARVEY, MARY A. HARVEY, and CHARLES R. HARVEY, as administrators, &c., of Willard Harvey, deceased, defendants.—Summons—For relief—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in said City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their offices, Nos. 93 and 99 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 30, 1873. LOCKWOOD & CROSBY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Nos. 93 and 99 Nassau street, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City, County, and State of New-York, on the 7th day of January, 1874.—Dated Jan. 24, 1874. LOCKWOOD & CROSBY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Nos. 93 and 99 Nassau street, New-York City. ja26-law6wM

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York.—JOHN A. WEEKS and GEORGE H. FORSTER, composing the firm of Weeks & Forster, plaintiffs, against GEORGE RUDGE, Jr. defendant.—Summons—For a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at the new Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 58 Wall street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nineteen hundred and thirty-nine dollars and thirty-eight cents, ($1,939 38,) with interest from the 23d day of July, 1871, besides the cost of this action.—Dated Oct. 15, 1873.
WEEKS, FORSTER & DE FOREST,
ja12-law6wM Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS, New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this Financial Crisis, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto and Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great inducements to the Trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, Etc.

A THOROUGHLY MUSICAL EDUCATED lady, pupil of the Leipzig Conservatory, with a long experience as a teacher, wishes some more scholars, at reasonable terms; particular pains taken with beginners; recommendations from present pupils. Address I. B., Box No. 47 *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d st.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS.
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

PROPOSALS.

TO UNDERTAKERS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 27th day of January, 1874, and until 3:30 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the removal and reinterment of the bodies and the remains of bodies that are buried in the grounds and of those deposited in the vaults on the premises in the rear of No. 42 1st st., between 1st and 2d avs.

Information in regard to the method and time of removal can be obtained at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party offering the proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

HENRY MERZ,
THEODORE H. MEAD,
ADAM WEBER,
OWEN MURPHY,
FRED. C. WAGNER,
Board of School Trustees Seventeenth Ward.
Dated New-York, Jan. 12, 1874.

AUCTION SALES.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 BROADway, will sell at auction on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, at 7:30 P. M., a valuable PRIVATE LIBRARY, comprising many rare and choice works on American History, Biography, Bibliography, Voyages and Travels, the Fine Arts, the Drama, &c., &c.; also, Caricatures and Etchings, and a remarkable collection of Books with engravings.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell 50,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 28, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECOMBE, THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) Jan. 26, at 11 o'clock, within their store, [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinée at 1:30.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

THIS WEEK.

52d TO 58th

PERFORMANCES.

UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS of Mr. Boucicault's new play,

LED ASTRAY.

There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance. SEATS MAY BE SECURED FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

In the presentation of this beautiful play, which a leading critic declares to be "Worthy of a Parisian stage," the following favorite artists take part:
Miss Rose Eytinge,
Miss Emily Mestayer,
Mrs. Marie Wilkins,
Miss Kate Claxton,
Miss Eliza Weathersby,
Miss Kate Holland,
Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr.,
Mr McKee Rankin,
Mr. Stuart Robson,
Mr. H. W. Montgomery,
Mr. Claude Burroughs,
Mr. W. H. Wilder,
Mr. W. S. Quigley.

SATURDAY, JAN. 24, AT 1:30,
NINTH MATINEE
OF LED ASTRAY.

Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 11 P. M.

Careful attention paid to orders by mail or telegraph.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York *Herald*.

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL

CHARITY BALL,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL,

WILL BE GIVEN

AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

THURSDAY, FEB. 5. 1874,

UNDER THE USUAL MANAGEMENT.

STEINWAY HALL. CUSHMAN.
MORNING AND EVENING READINGS.

Miss Charlotte Cushman
WILL GIVE FOUR READINGS AS FOLLOWS

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 28.
Part 1.—Selections from "Hamlet."
Part 2.—Miscellaneous.

SATURDAY MORNING, Jan. 31.
Part 1.—Selections from "As You Like It."
Part 2.—Miscellaneous.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 2.
Part 1.—Selections from "Merchant of Venice."
Part 2.—Miscellaneous.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Feb. 4.
Part 1.—Selections from "Much Ado About Nothing."
Part 2.—Miscellaneous.

Evening Readings at 8; Morning Readings at 2 P. M.

Tickets, with reserved seats, $1; secured seats for any of the Single Readings, for sale at Steinway Hall from 9 to 4 o'clock daily.

READING.

On MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, at the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church, corner 2d av., Rev. Robert Sloss, Pastor, will read before the Young People's Christian Association.

Selections from the poets, also readings of a humorous character will be given. All who were fortunate enough to be present at the last reading, will take advantage of this, the only opportunity, of hearing Rev. Robt. Sloss this season.

Tickets, 30 cents; children 20 cents. Doors open at 7. Reading to commence promptly at 8 o'clock.

GRAND ANNUAL BENEFIT
of the
FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

WEDNESDAY, 28th January, 1874. Faust Grand Opera, by Gounod, sung in English by Miss Kellogg and the *élite* of her troupe. Grand air de la Fille du Regiment, by Mlle. Leontine Mendès, Les Amendes de Timothé, comedy in one act. Tickets can be had at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway. Doors open at 6:45, performance commences at 7:30.

GRAND CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF the German Ladies' Society for Widows and Orphans, at Steinway Hall, THURSDAY, Jan. 29, 1874, at 8 P. M., with the kind assistance of the following eminent artists: Miss Isabella Brush, soprano; Miss Pauline Stoebaeus, piano; Dr. L. Damrosch, violin; Mr. S. B. Mills, piano; Mr. Fr. Bergner, violoncello; Mr. Fr. Steins, baritone. Tickets $1, at Steinway Hall and G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, with reserved seats.

LECTURES.

LECTURE BY
Rev. C. F. DEEMS.
"A GERMAN STORY."

At the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church, TUESDAY, Jan. 27. Doors open at 7. Commence at 8. Tickets 50 cents.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH H. TUCK, JOHN A. FRENCH, and EDWARD A. GODDARD, bankrupts, in Bankruptcy.—Edward A. Goddard, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, the 18th of December, 1873.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ISAAC L. MILLER, Attorney for Bankrupt, No. 20 Nassau street, New-York. ja19-law3wM*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE MOORE CAR-WHEEL COMPANY, bankrupts.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of The Moore Car-wheel Company, of County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who have been duly adjudged bankrupts upon petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property belonging to them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Jersey City, in said district, on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.
SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said district.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JOHN M. HALE, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: This is to give notice, that on the 19th day of December, 1873, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey against the estate of John M. Hale, of Bayonne, in the County of Hudson, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 663 Broad street, Room No. 4, in the City of Newark, New-Jersey, before Staats S. Morris, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M.
SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALFRED ALBERTSON, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of Alfred Albertson, of the County of Union and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Jersey City, in said district, on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, No. 1 Montgomery street, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.
SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—At Montclair, the 10th day of January, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of AMASA LYON, CHARLES H. BOWMAN, CHARLES W. OGDEN, BENJAMIN B. BLEWETT, and FREDERICK B. BASSETT, (composing the firm of C. H. Bowman & Co., bankrupts, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of said Amasa Lyon, by the District Court of the said district, and said Amasa Lyon being a resident of Montclair, in said district.
WILLIAM B. HOLMES, Assignee,
Montclair, N. J.
CARTER, SKINNER & EATON,
Attorneys for Assignee,
No. 346 Broadway, New-York City. ja12-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ADOLPH F. SEASTEDT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at No. 7 Beekman street, New-York City, in said district, on the 10th day of February, 1874, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—Jan. 23, 1874.
SIEG SPINGARN, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH A. DUNBAR and SPENCER D. JACKSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Joseph A. Dunbar and Spencer D. Jackson, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
514
BROADWAY.

MR. JOSH HART---Sole Proprietor

FIRST WEEK OF THE QUEEN OF VOCALISTS,

MISS NULLY PIERIS,

PROF. NELSON AND SONS,
the new drama entitled
RENT DAY; or, HARD TIMES,
and first week of A SCENE FROM EARLY MINSTRELSY, by CHARLES WHITE, HARRIGAN AND HART, JOHN WILD, R. M. CARROLL, ROBERT HALL, and JAMES McKEE.
THE ORIGINAL GRAPE-VINE TWIST, by
Mr. R. M. CARROLL,
(known in those days as)..........MASTER MARKS
Mr. FRANK WOOD
has been engaged expressly for his old-time
SONG AND DANCE.
HARRIGAN and HART...as the...MULLIGAN GUARDS
MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Lessee..........J. B. BOOTH

LAST NIGHTS
of Adolphe Belot's powerfully-wrought drama of
THE FEMME DE FEU!
with Mrs. J. B. BOOTH as
DIANE BERARD.

Her impersonation of this character has elicited THE HIGHEST ENCOMIUMS of the PRESS and PUBLIC.

ALL THE COMPANY IN THE CAST.
The unrivalled sensation scene of the
PHOSPHORESCENT SEA!

SATURDAY, Jan. 31, at 1:30,
GRAND MATINEE PERFORMANCE OF
THE FEMME DE FEU!

Mrs. J. B. BOOTH..........as..........DIANE BERARD

Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.

A NEW PLAY BY ADOLPHE BELOT, WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR MRS. J. B. BOOTH, IS IN ACTIVE PREPARATION.

Seats secured in advance at the theatre, and at the music-store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

624. OLYMPIC THEATRE. 624.

Olympic Vaudeville & Novelty Theatre.

Opens at 7:15. Curtains rises, 8 o'clock.
No waits; falls only at end of performance.
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS.
Entire change of programme.
NEW ACTS, NEW ARTISTS, NEW WONDERS.
Greatest hit in the Dramatic World.
A NEW ERA IN AMUSEMENTS.
A colossal combination of
THE MONARCHS OF ECCENTRIC HUMOR.
The STARS OF SONG, DANCE, and GYMNASTICS.
The MIRACLES OF HUMAN SKILL
in one chaste, novel entertainment, where
LADIES AND CHILDREN, OLD AND YOUNG,
RICH AND POOR, WISE AND OTHERWISE,
MAY LAUGH, WONDER, AND ADMIRE.
EVERY EVENING, and special Family Matinée
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2 o'clock P. M.
Admission—Family Circle, 30 cents; Parquet and Balcony, 50 cents; Reserved seats, $1; single seats, Private Boxes, $1 50.

COLOSSEUM.
BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

The magnificent Cyclorama of PARIS BY NIGHT, With the enchanting illusions of Moonlight, Starlight, and Gaslight, will be exhibited until further notice, EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, from 1 P. M. to 5 P. M. and 7 P. M. to 10 P. M., with the varied attractions. THE POLYTECHNIC PROMENADE and the interesting novelties of the LECTORIUM, with an entire change of programme. Admission $1, no extras. All entertainments are under the direction of Prof. TOBIN.

STEINWAY HALL.
GRAND FAREWELL COMBINATION CONCERTS.
WIENIAWSKI-MAUREL and THEODORE THOMAS, WITH HIS UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
PROGRAMME FOR FIRST CONCERT.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 26.

Overture—King Stephen..........Beethoven
Aria—The Seasons..........Haydn
Mr. VICTOR MAUREL.
Concerto—A minor, No. 5..........Vieuxtemps
Mr. H. WIENIAWSKI.
Rhapsodie—Hongroise, No. 2..........Liszt
Andante Quasi Larghetto, Marsch Tempo—Lenore Symphony..........Raff
a, Adagio—From Concerto..........Rubinstein
b, Scherzo—Tarentelle..........Wieniawski
Mr. H. WIENIAWSKI.
Grand Aria—From Dinorah..........Meyerbeer
Mr. VICTOR MAUREL.
Selections—From the Flying Dutchman..........Wagner

SECOND and last Concert, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 27. Tickets $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; seats for sale at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at the hall. Doors open at 7:15, to commence at 8 o'clock.

ASSOCIATION HALL. JAN. 26.

BRET HARTE

Will deliver his new lecture on
AMERICAN HUMOR,
Mercantile Library Course,
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 26.
Tickets at the Library, 114 Broadway, and the hall.

ALL INTENDING TO VISIT EUROPE should attend Prof. ETIENNE LAMBERT'S Free Lecture, THURSDAY, at 11 A. M. Simply mastering a few practical French idioms, indispensable in daily intercourse and traveling, will greatly enhance their pleasure, while materially reducing expenses.

THE JUBILEE SINGERS OF HOWARD University will give a concert at the Pilgrim Baptist Church, 33d st., west of 8th av., on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 27. Tickets, 50 cents.

MEETINGS.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE SOCIETY of Saint Johnland, and also of the Trustees, will be held at the house of A. Norrie, No. 303 5th av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, 28th inst., at 8 o'clock.
WM. ALEX. SMITH, Secretary.

FINE ARTS.

ART.

HIGH CLASS
MODERN PAINTINGS.
ONE OF THE MOST MAGNIFICENT
COLLECTIONS
OFFERED TO THE
AMERICAN PUBLIC
THIS YEAR.
NOW ON FREE EXHIBITION
at the Art Gallery of Edward Schenck, No. 60 Liberty st., and will be sold on
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, JAN. 29 AND 30,
at 12 o'clock each day.
EDWARD SCHENCK,
Auctioneer.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CAPITAL PROCURED

For merchants, manufacturers and others; mining interests negotiated; real estate, for business; persons with capital, seeking business, advised of approved opportunities. References—Buckley, Welling & Co., dry goods, No. 380 Broadway; Thomas & Benham, produce commission, No. 108 Broad st., &c.
GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO.,
Financial Business Agents, No. 98 Broadway.

ONE OR TWO YOUNG MEN OF MEANS and good business habits can invest $20,000, under guarantee as to profits, in the manufacture of staple iron goods. Knowledge of hardware desirable, but not necessary. City references. Call on or address IRON, office of C. Boller, No. 218 West 23d st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, AN ESTABlished business connected with the woolen interest of New-York over thirty years; little capital required; safe cash business. Inquire of UNION HARDWARE COMPANY, No. 120 Chambers st., New-York.

A PERSON OF BUSINESS EXPERIENCE wishes the position of financial and office partner in some manufacturing business, well established; would invest $15,000 to $20,000. Address A. B. C., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN IN A GENteel office practice; he must be a gentleman and well qualified for business. Address, with address, Dr. BURGESS, Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

A LAWYER AND NOTARY PUBLIC WHO has an office up town, wishes to become associated with a lawyer in business down town. Address ALPHA, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

SAFES—NEW, OF THE BEST CITY MAKES; WILL sell for less than manufacturers' prices, for cash or approved merchandise. B. BLOOMINGDALE, No. 44 West Broadway.

THE ORIGINAL JACOBS' OLD ESTABLISHED jewelry and musical instrument business for sale at a great bargain. Apply at 118 Chatham st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made to the Board of Health, and that permission has been granted by said board to remove all remains of persons now buried in the grounds or deposited in the vaults of the First Presbyterian Church, located between 1st and 2d sts. and between 1st and 2d avs. in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New-York.

Permission has also been given to have said remains removed to such cemetery or cemeteries as may be designated by the School Trustee of the Seventeenth Ward.

If any of the relations or friends of the deceased persons, above referred to, desire to remove the remains, or desire to have the removal effected in any special manner (at their own cost) they are requested to notify the undersigned, within thirty days from the date of this advertisement.

Dated New-York, Jan. 9, 1874.
LAW. D. KIERNAN,
Clerk of the Board of Education,
Corner of Grand and Elm sts.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MRS. SUSAN EVERETT, M. D., WILL GIVE a free lecture to ladies, preparatory to a series of illustrated lectures, on MONDAY, Jan. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the lecture-room of Church of the Strangers, Greene-st., near 8th-st. Subject, "BETTER HEALTH FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN." Mrs. Everett passed through the "regular" medical curriculum at Philadelphia, in 1858, '59, and '60, and has been engaged twelve years in lecturing exclusively to women and girls in the large cities and towns of New-England, the Middle and Western States, on subjects connected with their physical well-being.

FOR SALE.

A pew in St. George's Church, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Rector. Address Box No. 508.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE pews in the Church of the Disciples, (Rev. Mr. Hepworth's.) Address Box No. 443 New-York Post Office.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
28th st., near Broadway. Begins at 8.

The box-office is open continuously from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M. Seats may be secured always one week in advance, by mail, telegram, or messenger.

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager.

TO-NIGHT,
POSITIVELY LAST PERFORMANCE
of
SARATOGA.

TO-MORROW (Tuesday) NIGHT, Jan. 27,

first production of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S new and brilliant Parisian comedy, drawn from the frailties and fortunes of contemporaneous society, entitled

FOLLINE!

In which all the great favorites of the Fifth Avenue Company will appear: Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Fanny Davenport, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Sara Jewett, Miss Minnie Conway, Miss Nina Varian, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. Louis James, Mr. George Parkes, Mr. Hart Conway, Mr. D. Whiting, Mr. James Peakes, Mr. Owen Fawcett, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Seckman, Mr. Deveau.

*** Box-sheet now open for the entire week.

FIRST FOLLINE MATINEE
SATURDAY AT 1:30 O'CLOCK.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7:30. Commences at 8 o'clock.

FOURTEENTH WEEK OF THE COMEDY SERIES.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, ALSO, SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
Lord Lytton's Great Comedy of
MONEY.

"'Tis a very good World that we live in,
To lend or to spend or to give in;—
But to beg, or to borrow, or get a man's own
It's the very worst world that ever was known."

ALFRED EVELYN..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

Other characters by Messrs. JOHN BROUGHAM, HARRY BECKETT, W. R. FLOYD, J. B. POLK, J. W. CARROLL, W. J. FERGUSON, G. F. BROWNE, T. E. MILLS, W. J. LEONARD, C. E. EDWIN, Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, and Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE.

THE GREAT CLUB SCENE
is now incorporated in
THE THIRD ACT.
THE GREAT DEMAND

for seats induces Mr. Wallack to announce the BOX-BOOK OPEN THREE WEEKS IN ADVANCE. Carriages may be ordered at 10:45.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. BEGINS AT 7:45.
Corner 8th av. and 23d st.

PRICES—Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra; family circle, 40 cents.

A FAMILY MATINEE will be given at this establishment EVERY SATURDAY, at 1:30 o'clock.

Tenth week—67th to 73d performance of FOX'S Wonderful Comic Trick Pantomime.

HUMPTY DUMPTY
ABROAD!!

G. L. FOX..........as..........HUMPTY DUMPTY!!
Martens, Rigl Sisters, Mons. Ravel (as Harlequin.)

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. KELLOGG.

C. D. HESS and MAURICE GRAU..........Directors.
LAST WEEK OF THE OPERA.

MONDAY, Jan. 26—THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.
Joint appearance of the three Prime Donne, Mme. CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, Mme. JENNY VAN ZANDT, Mme. Z. SEGUIN. Messrs. PEAKES, W. CARLETON, SEGUIN, and TILLA.

TUESDAY—RIGOLETTO.
Mme. VAN ZANDT, Mme. SEGUIN, Messrs. HALL, PEAKES, and MAAS.

WEDNESDAY—Benefit of the French Benevolent Society. Miss KELLOGG as Marguerite, in FAUST.

FRIDAY, Jan. 30—FAREWELL NIGHT.
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Miss KELLOGG..........ARLINE.

SATURDAY—GRAND KELLOGG MATINEE.
Admission, $1; seats, $2; at the Academy, and Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

VOKES
IN THEIR NAUTICAL EXTRAVAGANZA
FUN IN A FOG,
PRECEDED BY
NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30 O'CLOCK.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. NIMBLE JIM.
MONDAY, Jan. 26, 1874.

EVENING AT 8. FIRST TIME ON ANY STAGE, The Local Dramatic Picture, entitled NIMBLE JIM, NIMBLE JIM.

AFTERNOON AT 2. JENNIE ENGEL, ROLLIN HOWARD, and entire company, in the beautiful Extravaganza of the NAIAD QUEEN.

BOTH AFTERNOON AND EVENING WITH ABOVE.
The world-renowned BEDOUIN ARABS, The great Trapeze Artists, FEELEY BROTHERS, The Chinese Juggler, GEORGE DUNBAR, The Terpsichorean Artistes, FRANCESCA SISTERS, SIG. NOVISSIMO, G. H. ADAMS, and other specialties.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.
Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.
Second term begins Feb. 1.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE removed to No. 1,193 Broadway, corner 28th st. Book-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic, &c., taught practically. Apply for particulars day or evening.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Winter recess ends Jan. 6.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—The next session of this well-known institution will open Feb. 2. A few vacancies to fill.
Rev. AUGUSTUS SEWARD, D. D., President.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

HALF YEAR COMMENCES AND NEW classes are formed at Claverack College and Hudson River Inst. Feb. 2. 20 instructors. Military drill for gentlemen and Dio Lewis' gymnastics for ladies. Drill hall 80x60. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Claverack, Col. Co., N. Y.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c.—ALFRED COLIN, late Engineer Corps United States Navy and Professor at Naval Academy, No. 1,267 Broadway, near 33d st.

A LADY WILL RECEIVE INTO HER family school a few more children to board and instruct in English and music; pleasant location. Terms—For those under ten years, $200 per year. Address Mrs. HARRIET E. SEYMOUR, New-Canaan, Conn.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 36 East 35th st., (formerly No. 48 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris.) Second term begins Feb. 1.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY.—CARMEL, N. Y.—The Spring session opens Feb. 16. Safe and pleasant home. Superior advantages in Science, Languages, Painting, and Music. GEORGE C. SMITH, A. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Long and most favorably known. Next term begins Feb. 16, 1874. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

ADRIAN INSTITUTE—SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Iselin, (Uniontown Station,) N. J. Term commences Sept. 24, ends June 20. For circulars apply to Mrs. L. H. MATHEWS & Mrs. M. E. BASSLER, as above.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; prepares for any college. Term commenced Wednesday, Jan. 7. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

LATIN, GREEK, GERMAN, FRENCH, ENGLISH to Germans; preparation for colleges; essay; No. 135 West 25th st. GEO. REIMANN.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE, NEWBURG, N. Y.—A family school for boys. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR.

THE SECOND TERM OF MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S School for Young Ladies and Children will commence Feb. 3.

LITTLE BOYS ADMITTED TO YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains New-York. O. R. WILLIS Ph. D. Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

ANGLAIS AUX ETRANGERS.—TRANSLATIONS from French, German, and Spanish executed. MISS SMITH, No. 628 6th av.

PRIVATE TEACHER—TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE, desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PURE AIR
FOR ALL, AND HOW TO GET IT.

MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR [illegible]

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

ORDINATION SERVICES.

REV. J. G. BACCHUS ORDAINED IN BROOKLYN.

A very interesting service was held yesterday morning in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Reformation, Brooklyn. The occasion was the ordination to the priesthood of the recently-called Rector, Rev. John G. Bacchus, and to the deaconate of Rev. Mr. Adamson. The chancel was beautifully decorated with flowers in the rich and varied forms associated with church festivals. These, with the running smilax, had been tastefully arranged by the ladies of the parish, and were their gift on the occasion. The attendant clergy were Right Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, Bishop of the Diocese of Long Island; Rev. Dr. Schenck, of St. Ann's; and Rev. Messrs. Baker of Church of the Messiah, Bixby of All Saints', Babcock of St. George's, and Rev. Mr. De Comis of Taunton, Mass.; all of whom participated in the services. An eloquent sermon was preached by Dr. Schenck, who, as the former Pastor of Mr. Bacchus when a layman in Baltimore, had consented to preach the ordination sermon and to present the candidates. The subject was the union of the preaching and the pastoral office, the texts being, "Preach the Word" (Second Timothy, iv., 2) and "Feed the Flock" (First Peter, v., 2.) The preacher said that the tendency of Protestant Christianity has been to exalt and emphasize the work of the pulpit as distinguished from that excess of ritualistic and ceremonial observance with which in earlier ages the Church was burdened. The epochs of revival and reform have ever been associated with seasons of activity in the preaching and circulation of the Scriptures. In these days, however, every Christian minister, particularly if he be a city Pastor, was confronted with this question: How much of my time can I give to the visitation of families, the consolation of the sick, and to the various forms of public and benevolent work on the one hand, and to the preparation of sermons, with the general brain-work of the ministry, on the other? In the methodical life of the country Rector, with his parish of thirty or forty families, it was easy to find the right proportion between these two classes of duties. But to the city Rector, the mere making of that round of calls, with the repetition so often expected, might be alone an exhausting process, and leave him quite unfit for pulpit preparation and service. The speaker had himself made 1,000 or 1,500 parochial calls in a year, many of them, as he realized, visits of ceremony, and without lasting benefit to Pastor or parishioner. The most profitable calls must be, after all, not those made to the homes of health and wealth and intelligence, but to the abodes of sickness and poverty, and to the bedsides of the dying, where real spiritual aid can be given and received. And how often was the Pastor burdened by parishioners with tales and confidences to which he could make no profitable answer, sometimes even with subjects more suited to the medical than the clerical ear. How much was expected of the parish minister! As to the pulpit, he must be ready with his two sermons a week; and he had the same message to give week by week, year by year, to the same audience. He was assumed to have continually that inspiration and that fervor which were admitted to come to other human souls at seasons only. Besides, there was now a greater spread of popular intelligence in the preacher's audience than when preaching first became a power in the Church. So, while aiming at the heart, he must reach it through the head. He was more an object of criticism in his thoughts and words and methods, while his audience had often the itching rather than the hearing ear. The clergy felt this pressure. They realized how earthy are these "earthen vessels," and how they taint the Gospel message that they bore. The remedy must be in reducing the number of pulpit discourses expected of the Pastor. There were not too many religious services, too many seasons of public prayer and praise and Scripture-reading, beneficial alike to Pastor and people. These need not be reduced. Were the people better for hearing two or three sermons of a Sunday? Ask the merchant, hurrying to his counting-room on Monday morning, what he remembered of the sermons on the day before. He could hardly tell the text of one of them. As another reason for less exactions in the matter of sermons, the preacher thought that there is now much that takes the place of preaching. The multiplication of Bibles, the spread of popular education, the power of the public press, told in this direction. The preacher was listened to with marked attention. He spoke for fifty minutes with great fluency, and made many caustic hits at the follies of the day. He closed with a warm and earnest welcome to the candidates into their new fields of duty, after which the ordination service proper followed.

The Presbyters present joined the Bishop in the laying on of hands in the case of ordination to the priesthood, the newly-ordained deacon reading the Gospel, and the communion service followed. The music of the church was well conducted by Miss Mary Butler, the organist and leader, sustained by the quartet and boy choirs. The church was filled to its utmost capacity, every pew and the three aisles being compactly occupied. The services, notwithstanding their length, consuming nearly four hours, were listened to with close and unwearied attention.

Mr. Bacchus, the Rector, is a native of Kent County, Md., a graduate of Kenyon College, Ohio, and of the new theological school at Cambridge, Mass., which has already sent to Brooklyn several young ministers of decided culture and promise. Under his active labors and vigorous preaching the Church of the Reformation is making such rapid progress that it is in contemplation to build a larger and more imposing edifice. After the services Mr. Bacchus was the recipient from the ladies of the congregation of a beautiful gift—a solid silver pocket communion service.

THE FORCE OF HABIT.

LECTURE BY REV. A. F. M'CLELLAND.

Rev. A. F. McClelland delivered a sermon yesterday morning at St. Luke's Methodist Church, Forty-first street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, his text being the second chapter of Romans, nineteenth verse: "For the good that I would I do not, but the evil which I would not, that I do." The prisoner in his cell, he said, received the light of heaven through a chink, and the noises he heard from abroad were but the echo of the music and laughter of the world outside. Still he longed to participate in those noises and enjoy that light, even though to an ordinary observer he might seem passive and thoughtless. The sailor on shipboard was not thoughtless on the occasion of a severe gale when breakers were ahead. Every man on board in such a case exerted himself manfully, but if the rudder were broken and the ship, consequently, unmanageable, then every effort of the pilot proved fruitless. This had a striking resemblance to the words of the text, "the evil I would not, that I do; the good that I would I do not." There was also a striking resemblance between the text and the course pursued by the man who was a victim to bad habits. At one side of him was his bad angel urging him to perdition; at the other side his good one, endeavoring to enforce on him the necessity of a well spent life. Like the prisoner in his cell longing for the enjoyment of the free air of heaven, the victim of bad habit often yearned for freedom, for redemption from his besetting sin. The prodigal son longed to return from amid the swine herds to enjoy the hospitality of his father's roof. He knew his crime; was aware of its awfulness; and longed to be restored to freedom and virtue. He resolved and put his resolution into effect, and consequently he came before us as a model. There were, however, a class of men in the world who had all the eagerness imaginable to give up the evil courses which they were pursuing, but who were absolutely prevented from so doing by the force of bad habit. Habit, when it became permanently established in the breast of a human being, was impossible to be gotten rid of. The fettered eagle longed for freedom. Why should not the intelligent mind be anxious to get rid of the thraldom in which it was immersed. A child was a bundle of emotions. He was all animal propensities until he came to the use of reason, and then the soul began to assert its sway, the developing reason began to assert its superiority over mere animal matter. Sometimes it succeeded, and sometimes it failed. Consequently the whole life of a man may be said to be a perpetual struggle between body and mind. Every man, no matter how wicked, had some good traits in his character. God made no man to be destroyed, and even in the greatest debauchee, the most notorious criminal, some gleams of virtue were apparent from time to time. It was just like the prisoner in his cell. Balaam, the wicked, who tried to suppress the children of Israel, was destroyed by an angel with a flaming sword. Such instances of Divine wrath are every day apparent in our midst. Some men were brought to think of God and their ultimate destiny by failure of business, bankruptcy, domestic affliction, death, and the like. Such agencies were employed by God to bring man to a sense of his religious duty. What wonderful capitulation! how awfully submissive man became to the Divine will under such circumstances. The flail of the husbandman, as it were, had to be used in order to bring some men to a sense of their duty. Those men whom habit had carried beyond the power of self-restraint continued to sin away to the end. Wendell Phillips had, on one occasion, at a public lecture, given an illustration of a man who offered all the money he had in his pocket to a friend if he could get him to pass a certain den—a concert-saloon, a haunt of vice—without going in. The man tried and couldn't succeed. Force of habit had destroyed the young man. There was no greater tyranny than the tyranny of habit. People laughed at what was termed the old fables about the devil in human disguise making bargains with men. There was nothing fabulous about the thing. Men were daily, hourly, aye, minutely, at the present time mortgaging themselves wholesouled to the devil. Aye, and at a very cheap rate, too. Year by year he wound his thread around people of bad habits, and then [illegible] [illegible] and shakes as he leaves his house in the morning, and whom bad habits has brought to the brink of ruin and death, has still some virtue left within him, but he is unable to overcome his vice. God was not an indifferent spectator of man's troubles. He was anxious to help men, if they would only ask his assistance with earnestness and determination in the time of need. There are thousands of concert saloons and gambling dens in the City, and he only wished that the virtuous people of New-York had courage and independence enough to make a unanimous and decisive effort to break up all such places. In conclusion, he remarked that personal efforts of a decisive character were necessary to destroy the effects of bad habit.

INSTALLATION SERVICES—A HEBREW TURNED BAPTIST.

The opening services in connection with the Second Mission Baptist Church, corner of Clinton and Grand streets, and the installation of the Pastor, Rev. Samuel Alman, took place yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the Stanton Street Baptist Church. There was a very large attendance of the congregations of both churches, as the event had created more than ordinary interest among the Baptists of the City, owing to the fact that the new Pastor was a convert from the Stanton Street Jewish congregation, and had worked earnestly in the mission work of the Grand Street Baptist Church. The platform was occupied by a large number of clergymen. The services commenced by Dr. N. Knapp engaging in prayer, in which he invoked the blessing of the Almighty upon the new Pastor. The congregation next sung the 852d hymn, "Go preach my Gospel throughout the land." Rev. Thomas Armitage delivered the sermon and also the charge to the Pastor, dwelling upon the great importance of the occasion. He said this was the reorganization of the Second Mission Baptist Church, and also the installation of Rev. Samuel Alman as its Pastor. He called the attention of the congregation to the affliction that had fallen upon Rev. T. Anderson, who was to have delivered the sermon, but was prevented from doing so by the death of one of his family. He then proceeded to speak of the trials and persecutions of the Apostles and the mission given them by the Lord Jesus. In those days it was hard to make a convert, but not until after the crucifixion was it fully recorded that any great conversions took place. In one day alone, after the death of the Savior, it is recorded that 7,000 persons became convinced of their sins and became Christians. The work of this new mission would be evangelical, and he hoped that the new Pastor would be successful in his labors, and, assisted by the congregations of both churches, bringing many sinners to the fold of the Shepherd—Jesus Christ. At the conclusion, the prayer of recognition was offered by Brother McArthur, after which he gave the new Pastor the hand of fellowship. The charge to the church was made by Rev. Mr. Davis, and the services ended with singing and prayer.

THE PATENT CONVENTION.

The International Patent Congress at Vienna, last Summer, appointed Hon. J. M. Thacher, Prof. Wm. P. Blake, and Messrs. Hamilton A. Hill, B. B. Hotchkiss, and Samuel Remington, members of its permanent committee, who were authorized to organize a branch association in this country, for the purpose of considering the general subject of patent protection and reform, and to aid in the movement for securing an international patent system, as inaugurated at Vienna. In pursuance of a call made by this committee, a large and respectable meeting of gentlemen interested in this question assembled at Washington on the 15th inst., and during their three days' sessions much interesting and valuable discussion was had upon this important subject. Able addresses were made by Judge C. C. Nott, of the Court of Claims, and Hon. M. D. Leggett, Commissioner of Patents, in which various defects in our present system were pointed out, and remedies suggested. A permanent organization was formed, to be known as the United States Patent Association, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Hon. John S. Perry, Albany, N. Y., President; C. F. Stansbury, Esq., Washington, Secretary; Hon. J. M. Thacher, Washington, Treasurer. Managers—Col. T. A. Dodge, Boston, Mass.; Hon. C. P. Kimball, Portland, Me.; George H. Christy, Esq., Pittsburg, Penn.; Hon. N. R. Graham, Chicago, Ill.; N. C. Stiles, Esq., Middletown, Conn.; C. E. McDonald, Esq., Indianapolis, Ind.; J. S. Bogle, Esq., Springfield, Ohio; Henry G. Bulkley, Esq., New-York. It is proposed to form branch associations in each State, the Presidents of which shall be Vice Presidents, *ex officio*, of the National Association. This will give to all who are interested in this subject an opportunity to be heard, and by united action to make their influence potent. An International Patent Congress will probably be held in Philadelphia at the time of the centennial, to which representatives from the leading countries of Europe will be invited, and from which a favorable influence may be expected in promoting a greater uniformity among the now discordant systems of the world.

THE PISTOL AT A BIRTHDAY PARTY.

At an early hour yesterday morning a fracas occurred in front of No. 110 Goerck street, between Patrolman Wm. Dalton, of the Eleventh Precinct, and a crowd of ruffians, which resulted in one of the latter being shot and dangerously wounded by the policeman. It appears that a birthday party was going on at No. 110 Goerck street, at which Officer Dalton was an invited guest. It was his night off duty, and he was in citizen's dress. During the celebration a party of Eleventh Ward roughs who had gained admittance to the house behaved themselves in such an outrageous manner that they were ejected from the premises, and when they again applied for admission they were refused. They then attempted to force their way into the house, and, failing in this, they threw stones against the house, breaking the windows and otherwise damaging the premises. Officer Dalton remonstrated with them, and ordered them to disperse. He was assailed with a shower of stones and other missiles. Several of the ruffians assaulted him, tore his clothes, and beat him severely about the head and body. At this stage the policeman drew his revolver and fired one shot at his assailants. The bullet took effect in the head of Bernard McGuire, aged thirty-two, inflicting a very dangerous wound. The crowd then fled, leaving their wounded comrade on the ground. He was picked up and taken to the Union Market Police Station, where he was attended by Police Surgeon Maclay. He was subsequently removed to Bellevue Hospital. None of his comrades have been arrested.

THE WOODSIDE SCHOOL FUNDS.

The investigation of the affairs of School District No. 10, of Newtown, which comprises the village of Woodside, shows their condition to be even worse than had been supposed. The exact amount of the moneys alleged to have been embezzled is not yet known; but it is now pretty well ascertained that whatever the amount was it was divided among the members of the "ring." Charges were originally brought against Wm. Griffiths and Michael Delahanty, formerly Collectors of the district, and one Joseph Rice was implicated with Griffiths. Delahanty, it appears, was once a Justice of the Peace in Newtown, and while holding that office was notorious for making gross overcharges—his bill for 1873 being found by the Supervisors to be about $690 in excess of what it should have been. Griffiths had an examination before Justice Snedeker, at Jamaica, and was held in $1,500 to await the action of the Grand Jury. Rice, examined at the same time, was discharged, and was subsequently accepted by the Justices as one of Griffiths' sureties. The case of Delahanty was called on Saturday, and the testimony for the prosecution was heard, when the case was adjourned until Friday next. Shortly after the adjournment, on complaint of Henry Banks, one of the Trustees of the district, warrants were issued for the arrest of Joseph Rice—also one of the Trustees—and Wm. McCoy, upon the charge of receiving money, knowing the same to have been embezzled. There will probably be a hearing in these cases early in the week.

RAID ON A LOW GAMBLING DEN.

For several weeks past the low gambling den kept by Theodore Vick, a Spanish negro, in the basement of No. 208 West Thirtieth street, has been under the surveillance of the Police of the Twentieth Precinct. This place is reported to have been the resort of negroes and whites of the most abandoned character, who indulged in various gambling games, chiefly playing Spanish monte. Capt. McElwain, after having collected all the necessary evidence against the place, determined to break it up. At 1 o'clock yesterday morning, accompanied by Sergts. Westervelt and Nicholson and a platoon of Police in plain clothes, he made a raid on the establishment. When the Police entered the basement a game of Spanish monte was in progress, and the players were so intent upon the betting that the appearance of the Police was a complete surprise. Vick, the proprietor of the den, John A. Foster, a white man, who was engaged in dealing, and thirty-two others, both white and black, were captured. They were all locked up in the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station, and subsequently arraigned before Justice Sherwood, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed for examination. Vick, the proprietor, was held for trial in $1,000 bail, and John Foster, the dealer, was held in $500 bail. The other prisoners were discharged. The Police also captured a number of packs of cards and about $60 in money.

LOOKING AFTER THE NEEDY.

At the Canal Street Presbyterian Church, yesterday morning, Rev. David Mitchell, preaching from the text, "Blessed shall be thy basket and thy store," made an appeal for the poor and sick of his church. The present, he said, was a time of great commercial depression. Its natural result was an unprecedented increase in the number of suffering poor who were constantly appealing to the public for assistance. Were society properly constituted we would not have this upon us. But it was no time for discussing its causes; what we now had to deal with was the evil itself. This was to be met by firm, united, and organized care for the poor and sick by their fellow members of the church. The rich should give of their abundance and the poor of their scanty savings as in the days of the early Church [illegible] common." It was neither necessary nor practical to carry out that doctrine at this day, and in a different age. But if the vast sums annually devoted to intemperance and licentiousness were turned into a more appropriate channel, and men and women learned to live lives more in accordance with the Gospel, poverty and want would be practically done away with.

A PRIZE-FIGHT BROKEN UP.

At 3:30 yesterday morning, Capt. Walsh, of the Seventeenth Precinct, received information that a party of roughs had left the drinking saloon of Owen Geoghegan, No. 287½ Bowery, for the purpose of witnessing a prize-fight which was to take place at a house in First street. Roundsmen Fawcett and Flanagan were sent out to investigate the matter, and if possible prevent the fight. The Roundsmen traced the party from Geoghegan's place to the basement of the premises No. 17 First street, where they found a prize-fight in progress. Summoning several officers from the adjoining posts, a descent was made on the place. The coming of the Police was observed by persons who had been placed on the outside to watch for their approach, and the alarm being given, the fight was brought to an abrupt termination, and all the parties fled from the place by a rear door, while the officers were forcing open the front entrance. No arrests were made. It was subsequently ascertained that the fight was between two noted bruisers known as the "Hoboken Clipper" and "Punch" Morris, for a stake of $100.

The gathering present was of the kind usual on such occasions. Roughs and thieves were present in great force, keepers of disreputable houses, gamblers, sporting men, and the like, and some others of a better class, who were there out of mere curiosity. At 3 o'clock A. M. the preliminaries were arranged. "The Clipper" won the toss for choice of corners, and took, what of course he deemed the most advantageous position, the north-west corner. He had for his seconds such redoubtable personages and of such good repute as Tim Collins, of this City, and Fred. McAlpine, of Brooklyn. Malone was "waited on" (this is the polite phraseology) by such excellent gentlemen as Thomas Mullens, of Brooklyn, and Jack Gallagher, of New-York. The pugilists had also their respective umpires in Dan Donovan, of Brooklyn, and Frank Coyle, of this City. The position of referee was assigned to Chas. Conner, of Brooklyn. After the customary amenities of pugilists had been gone through, the combatants set to in earnest, and the first round resulted in a draw as to the question of who should be allowed first blood. From the first round up to the seventh the disgusting savagery went on with great fierceness, the "Clipper" now performing an operation for Malone, known as "distilling the cochineal," and Malone, of course, returning the "Clipper's" kind attentions, so as, if possible, not to rest under any obligations. In the fourth round Malone succeeded in putting the first knock down to his credit. From the seventh round to the twelfth, the "Clipper" proved himself to be the sturdier savage of the two, although he is but five feet nine inches, and weighs only 150 pounds, while his antagonist is five feet eleven inches, and weighs 170 pounds. The "Clipper" was, however, in the better condition, and had the best of the contest when the approach of the Police, as described above, put an end to the brutal spectacle.

CIGAR-MAKERS' WAGES.

A meeting of German cigar-makers was held yesterday afternoon, at the Harmonia Assembly Rooms, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of calling upon their employers to return to the old standard of prices, as paid to them previous to the financial panic. Some of the men stated that a further reduction had been made and that unless a stop was put to it, they would be compelled to work at starving rates. As matters stood, the weekly remuneration they got was not sufficient to support their families in a comfortable way. Heretofore they were paid $13 per thousand for making "Henry Clays," but now the price was reduced to $11, and so on, the reduction being in proportion on the other brands. Other members of the trade also spoke of the reduction, and suggested the necessity of striking, but the majority were in favor of calling a mass-meeting of all the cigar-makers—including the female cigar-makers—Bohemians, Swiss, Italians, and those of other nations. Committees were then appointed to communicate with the different cigar-makers' societies and arrange for the meeting on Sunday next.

BURGLARS IN BROOKLYN.

The jewelry store of Mr. George Goaters, No. 376 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, was broken into by burglars early yesterday morning, and the safe opened and robbed of its contents. James Young, a watchmaker, was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the burglary, but was subsequently discharged, it being conclusively proven that he was in no way connected with the matter. It was afterward discovered that James McKee, a former employe of Mr. Goaters, was the guilty party, and on his being arrested he confessed his guilt, and said he had placed the property, valued at $1,118 in a safe in Trinity Church, where it was found by the detectives and brought to Police head-quarters. Edward Moore, George B. Davis, and Henry Porter were arrested yesterday afternoon on suspicion of having burglariously entered the grocery store of Henry Lee & Son, corner of Flushing avenue and Graham street, Brooklyn, on the morning of the 23d instant, when a quantity of butter, valued at $275, was stolen. They are also charged with having committed a burglary on the grocery store of Mr. Reeves, corner of Lafayette avenue and Cumberland street, at 4:30 yesterday morning, and stealing a number of tubs of butter valued at $600.

NEW-JERSEY SCHOOL STATISTICS.

The annual report of the State Superintendent of Schools contains some interesting statistics. The total amount appropriated for all school purposes last year was $2,497,063 43. The total valuation of school property in the State is $5,554,828. The State appropriation amounts to about three-fourths of all the money needed to maintain the schools. During the past year 907 males and 2,224 females were employed as teachers—a decrease of 48 males and an increase of 104 females. The average pay of the male teachers is $65 92 per month; that of the female teachers, $36 61. During the past year 83 new school-houses have been built and 96 remodeled. The number of schools in the State now is 1,480, and their total valuation is about double what it was in 1869. The average value is about $4,822. That of those outside the cities is $2,384. The number of school districts in the State is 1,360, six new districts having been formed, and seventeen old ones abolished during the year. The total school census for this year is 286,444. Of these, 179,443 are enrolled in the public schools, 36,163 attend the private schools, and 63,229 attend no school. The average attendance upon the public schools is 87,840. Notwithstanding the abolition of seventeen old school districts, there are still eighty-seven districts with less than forty-five children each, and 545 with a school census ranging from forty-five to eighty children.

THE PRINTERS AND ROBERT BURNS.

The Typographical Burns Club celebrated the birthday of Robert Burns on Saturday night by a dinner at the Eastern Hotel, corner of Whitehall and South streets. The club is not limited to countrymen of Burns, nor even to descendants of those of Scottish parentage, but is composed of men of any nationality who admire the author of the prophetic utterance:

"And man to man, the world o'er,
Shall brothers be, for a' that."

After dinner, the toasts and sentiments usual on such occasions were drunk with enthusiasm. Among them were: "The Memory of Burns," "The Land We Live In," "The President and Chief Justice of the United States," "The Art Preservative," and "The Reformed Judiciary of New-York City." Everybody seemed determined to thoroughly enjoy himself, and so well succeeded that when midnight arrived the party seemed loth to separate, but shortly after 12 "Auld Lang Syne," was sung, and the celebration came to an end.

THE STATE TRADES ASSEMBLY.

A meeting of the delegates appointed by the Working Men's Central Council, to attend the convention to be held in connection with the State Trades Assembly, in Albany, will meet this evening at Spellman's Hall, and finish arrangements regarding the bills to be laid before the convention. The delegates will leave at a late hour the same evening for Albany. A delegation from the Working Men's Union will also leave the same evening to attend the convention, but it will be claimed by the delegates of the Central Council that the Working Men's Union, not being bona fide a representative of the working classes in New-York, it should be denied admission to the convention. The Central Council has appointed ten delegates, and the Working Men's Union two.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE NEW WARDS.

In accordance with instructions received from Washington, Postmaster James has included the new wards within the delivery district of the City, and henceforward letters mailed in New-York for Morrisania, West Farms, or King's Bridge, will require only two cents postage. After some time the free delivery system will be extended to the populous districts in these wards. Mounted carriers will be employed in less densely populated portions of the annexed territory.

THE SUFFERINGS OF THE HORSE.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has called attention to a case which occurred in the Seventeenth Precinct on Saturday evening, and charges Officers Kennedy and Flannelly with neglect of duty in the matter. A lame horse that had been turned out to die by the owner, fell in Thirteenth street, and lay on the pavements unable to get on its feet again. Mr. Bergh keeps an officer on duty day and night at the head-quarters of the society to attend to such cases when reported by the Police, but neither of these officers, it is charged, took any notice of the circumstance, and the poor beast lay there until 8 o'clock yesterday morning, when some humane person who happened to pass by [illegible] put an end to its sufferings by shooting it. Yesterday morning the officers of the society were on duty in the up-town neighborhood of several of the churches, and compelled the coachmen who had drawn up their teams along the avenues, to cover them with the horse-blankets, a duty several of them omitted until called upon to do so. Even then they flavored their compliance with considerable profanity.

LECTURES AND READINGS ANNOUNCED.

Rev. Robert Sloss will give a selection of readings before the Young Men's Christian Association, at the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church, this evening.

A free lecture on "The Art of Speaking the French Language Fluently" will be given by Prof. Etienne Lambert, in Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, at 3:30 P. M. this afternoon; also, one on Tuesday evening, and another at 11 A. M. on Thursday.

Bret Harte will lecture, this evening, at Association Hall, in the Mercantile Library course, on the subject of "American Humor."

A lecture on "German Story" will be delivered at the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday evening, by Rev. C. F. Deems.

Dr. William Faulk Thoms will deliver a lecture this evening, at the New-York Nautical School, No. 92 Madison street, on "The Surgical Treatment of Accidents on Shipboard."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN SPRING STREET.

At 5 o'clock last evening a fire broke out on the third floor of the five-story iron-front building No. 147 Spring street, and extended to the fourth and fifth floors, which are all occupied by Jardine & Grasse, paper-box manufacturers. The flames burned very fiercely for about an hour, during which time all the goods on the upper floors of the building were destroyed. The loss of Jardine & Grasse is estimated at $10,000. The second floor of the building is unoccupied, and the first floor is occupied by Harper, Hollingsworth & Darley, dealers in hats and furs, whose loss is estimated at $5,000. The building is owned by Richard Williamson, of No. 133 Fifth avenue, and is damaged to the extent of $5,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO LEVY BLACKMAIL.

Annie Barker, aged thirty, and Peter J. Gage, a lawyer, aged forty-two, were arrested yesterday afternoon by Capt. Williams, of the Eighth Precinct, charged with having attempted to levy blackmail on John J. Johnson, of No. 473 Broadway. It is alleged by the complainant that Mrs. Barker sent him letters threatening to have him arrested on a charge of committing an indecent assault on her while they were fellow-passengers on the train from Washington to this City. Gage, it is alleged, acted as the counsel for the woman, and sent letters to Mr. Johnson threatening to send him to State Prison unless he received $5,000. Both the accused were arraigned before Justice Sherwood, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and were released on their own recognizance to appear for examination at some future day.

STABBING AFFRAY IN BROOKLYN.

Shortly before 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, Thomas Burnett, John Kelly, Joseph McGovern, and William Wakely got into a quarrel at the corner of Court and Congress streets, in the course of which Burnett drew a knife and stabbed McGovern in the neck, and while attempting to serve Wakely in the same manner, by mistake cut Kelly, his friend, on the head, while he was attempting to interfere to prevent further mischief. Kelly was taken to the Long Island Hospital, where it was found his wounds were not of a dangerous nature. McGovern, who resides in Warren street, near Hicks street, was taken to his home.

A JANITOR'S PISTOL.

Michael Hernan, aged thirty-one, janitor of the building No. 66 Wall street, was arrested at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, charged with having threatened to shoot Henry McDermott, of No. 353 Fulton street, Brooklyn. It appears that Hernan and McDermott, both going home, met at the corner of Fulton and Pearl streets. Hernan pulled out a pistol and threatened to shoot McDermott, but before he could carry his threat into execution he was seized and disarmed by Officer Schenck of the Second Precinct. Hernan was committed to prison by Justice Morgan.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Israel T. Hatch is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Capt. George H. Preble, United States Navy, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Capt. Mena, of the Spanish Army, is at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Congressman J. H. Rice, of Maine, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Prof. C. B. Rogers, of Boston, and William H. Clifford, of Portland, Me., are at the Westminster Hotel.

Charles Bradlaugh, of England; Carroll Hyde, of Binghamton, and William J. Florence, the comedian, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

LORD MASSEY.

MR. COPE'S EXPLANATION OF THE LORDSHIP MYSTERY.

Some surprise was occasioned by the adjustment of the suit brought against the bogus Lord Massey by Mr. Caleb S. Cope, of West Chester. In this week's number of the *Delaware County American*, published at Media, Mr. Cope gives a long account of his relations with the noble Lord, from which we extract the more important portions, as follows:

"About this time last year I advertised for farm hands through an agency in Philadelphia. In the course of a few days the subject of this article met me in West Chester, with letters of introduction duly signed. I took him home; he staid with me nearly seven months, during which time I do not recollect ever having heard him use a profane word, and I never saw him under the influence of liquor so that it could be detected by his actions, but he was one of the most attentive and obliging hands I ever had in my employ; do not know that he ever wronged me out of a dollar, except the brief of title on which that trumped-up warrant on which he was arrested was based, and which is well worth all it cost me. A few weeks ago I received a copy of a letter from London, by a friend in Philadelphia, stating that my son F. C. was in that town, in a destitute condition, and had been taken under the care of friends there. Judging at once who it was, I wrote back, stating my opinion of the case as clearly as possible. In the course of a week or two I received another letter from the same individuals stating that F. C. was expected to sail for Philadelphia on the 3d of the twelfth month. After a few more days my correspondent paid me a visit, and on considering the subject from his statements, we thought it would be best for the safety of our friend to issue a warrant for F. C.'s arrest, I giving consent to have my name used for that purpose. A warrant was duly made out and put into the hands of the detectives of Philadelphia, who boarded the Pennsylvania as soon as she arrived at the wharf, found the object of their search, arrested him, and brought him to West Chester Jail. I appeared against him at 10 o'clock the following morning, but entirely failing to make out a case, it was postponed until 7 that evening. An hour before that time I called on F. C. in his cell; could see no good that would arise from keeping him there, and being strongly advised to withdraw the action by those who were fully competent to judge of the case, I did so, whereby he was turned into the street on a cold, disagreeable night, without a dollar in his pocket or a friend to my knowledge that would give him shelter. Now, notwithstanding his lying and rascality, he stood before me as a brother in distress, claiming my sympathy, and he obtained it. I told him he must come home with me, and stay till morning, and I would help him on his way wherever he wished to go. He at first refused, stating that he could never consent to show his face there after having acted as he had, and it was with very great persuasion that I induced him to comply. He said he was heartily tired of his former ways, and should abandon them forever. What could I do under the circumstances? Could I turn him out, and tell him to be gone, or should I not have taken him in at all, but left him in the streets? If there is a man who has little enough charity in his composition to say so, I have no desire to lessen my respect for humanity by becoming acquainted with him. Too many, so long as he was down in the very bottom of the slough, wallowing in his own wretchedness, stood around the verge amusing themselves with his uncouth actions, but the very instant they saw him turn his head to look up, used all their unfeeling influence to keep him where he was. He has now gone into the world to look out for himself, and let things turn out as they will, we feel conscious of having done our duty, and would do so again under similar circumstances. We were trained to such things from our infancy, and if there is any credit due for such actions, we hope it may live when the tongue of calumny shall be silenced, and all unfounded representations forever forgotten."

SINGULAR CASE OF POISONING.

A telegram from Stillwater, Minn., to the Minneapolis (Minn.) *Tribune*, dated Jan. 19, gives the following account of an extraordinary case of poisoning, the victim being a physician, who was slightly wounded while performing a surgical operation: "About three weeks ago a young man named Palmer, a resident of Cottage Grove in this county, who was an employe at the logging camp of Messrs. Getchell & Bro., on Sand Creek, became engaged in a fight with a fellow-laborer named Anderson. In the mêlée Anderson caught Palmer's thumb in his teeth, biting it in a terribly brutal manner. No serious results were anticipated, and the young man continued at his work as usual. In a few days, however, the hand became much swollen, and he came down to this city, and it was found necessary by the physicians to amputate the arm just below the elbow. Dr. J. K. Reiner acted as Dr. Millard's assistant, and while handling the knives accidentally received a slight cut on his thumb, by which the poison was conveyed to his system. The wound was so slight that it escaped his notice, and when, a few days thereafter, it became swollen and painful, he supposed it to be a felon and treated it accordingly, but subsequent developments shortly convinced the attending physician that it was one of poisoning [illegible] communicated from the arm of young Palmer. The doctor has been under the treatment of the most skillful physicians of the State, who pronounce his case a very critical one. He is now lying very low with scarcely any hope of recovery."

THE BREEDING OF RACE-HORSES.

SPEED VERSUS ENDURANCE—THE TRAINING OF TWO-YEAR OLDS.

A recent issue of an English sporting journal contains a highly interesting article, entitled "Racing in 1873," and suggests the question whether or not two-year olds should be trained. It is an indisputable fact that power and endurance in a thorough-bred horse are sacrificed to speed, and that this is due to a too-early training is widely acknowledged. In the breeding of horses, as in everything else, nature cannot simultaneously be forced in opposite directions; so that, as a consequence, if it is endeavored to increase the speed of a colt, a corresponding increase in his staying power cannot be hoped for. A colt in high condition, however, will be enabled to put forth more speed for a longer distance, and under a heavier weight, than he could have done if not trained; yet no animal can possess in a perfectly equal degree these opposite qualities. This fact understood it will become a question for breeders of thoroughbreds and wealthy racing men whether the system of short races and light weights to be run for by colts and fillies is to continue, and whether greater attention should not be paid to the encouragement of racing of three and four-year olds and adult and aged horses. The proverb "Soon ripe, soon rotten," cannot strictly be applied to the thoroughbred horse, because, from long and judicious breeding, he has been proved to be an exception to that rule. In this country it is too evident that our system of racing is calculated to obtain greater speed at the expense of power, and the question of training two-year olds is highly important in a sporting point of view. In this connection it is agreed that we need sadly a large supply of thoroughbred horses of great bone and great endurance. They are needed to procure chargers and troop horses, to improve the shape and style of trotters, and to raise the standard of the horses at large throughout the country. The spasmodic attempts made to raise the status of the American trotter by breeding thoroughbred mares to trotting sires of cold blood were really commenced at the wrong end. The half-bred colt will be an improvement on his cold-blooded sire, but there will not be a marked improvement in his gets, and they certainly will not be as good as would be procured from the use of thoroughbred sires and the best mares. If purses to be run for by colts and fillies be largely offered, it is obvious that greater offers should be made for three and four year olds that have never been tested. An inducement would thus be held out to breeders to hold over untrained colts and fillies of great promise, and it would also offer a sort of compensation to owners of young horses which, from accident of late birth or anything else, should not have been put into training as two-year olds. The year 1873 showed on the British turf three French colts, Flageolet, Boiard, and Montargis, whose performances spoke well for the French system of breeding, which is known to be more for power and less for speed than that in fashion in the British isles. With the soil and climate of Kentucky we can produce horses equal to any in the world, and we should, as a nation, become the liberal patrons of the turf. To this end we should favor the increase of the thoroughbred, discourage the use of all underbred stallions, and closely observe the careers of the race-horses now on the American racing tracks. Taking up the list of the best American horses, after a careful digest of the number there is presented a lamentable array of great hopes and disappointed realizations. Regardless promised well last year, but what will she do this year? Inverary shone as a meteor as a two-year old. Harry Bassett was once named the invincible, but he has long forfeited that proud sobriquet. Tom Bowling, the wonderful, came out as a three-year old, and if he had only the temper of a Leamington rather than that of his illustrious sire he would be as good a race-horse as ever stood under a saddle. The qualities for which a thoroughbred horse is preeminent are courage, intelligence, beauty of form, speed, and endurance. To increase all of these qualities and not to sacrifice any for the greater development of one or two should be the aim of the breeder and of the racing world. Whether this can be accomplished by a system of early training can alone be decided by a minute attention to details, untiring care, and close observations of results obtained.

LEGISLATION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Speaking of the present law-making Assembly of Massachusetts, the Boston *Advertiser*, of Friday, says: "Present appearances indicate that this Legislature is an eminently industrious body. Neither branch having held long sessions, the amount of business shows a cheering abstinence from talk, and almost begets a belief that that foll disease, *cacoethes loquendi*, will not be extensively prevalent at the State House this year. The committees are getting on rapidly with matters of minor importance. Yesterday, eight reports were presented to the House and four in the Senate. Mr. Bishop's bill 'to amend some of the rules of procedure in the courts of this Commonwealth' is intended to prevent unnecessary delay in the commencement and trial of cases, to simplify the proceedings on exceptions taken at the trial, in waiving a trial by jury, proving documents not in dispute, and to discourage groundless suits and dilatory differences. It is proposed to accomplish this purpose by provisions enabling a Judge to reserve leave to enter a reversed or modified verdict instead of necessitating a second trial, in case exceptions are sustained; simplifying the mode of waiving jury trial; regulating the proof of documents; providing for the imposition of costs according to the nature of the case; for the advancement and speedy disposition of actions for debt where it is made to appear that there is only a pretended defense; establishing a high rate of interest between the commencement of actions and date of judgment; and various other provisions to speed the prosecution of real claims and discourage groundless defenses. It incorporates some of the provisions which are in operation in New-York, Connecticut, and England. It is quite clear that the subject of the exemption of certain classes of property from taxation will be made one of the most important to come up this session, and a strong effort is to be made against the present system. A joint special committee on the question was ordered yesterday in the House, Mr. Kimball making the motion on offering a petition from the Boston Liberal League for the abolition of all exemptions. It will be remembered that an order was adopted some days ago for a committee to consider the expediency of taxing the property of religious and charitable corporations like any other, and of giving all State aid to such corporations in the form of direct grants."

DETROIT IN A FOG.

Detroit, too, was enveloped in a dense fog on Wednesday last. The *Post* of that city thus describes the effects: "By noon the streets were so dark that many, if not all, the large stores were obliged to do business by gas-light, and even then the goods were shown to poor advantage, the jets failing to fully dispel the gloom. At times during the afternoon the damp shroud of mist would perceptibly lighten, but at no time could the position of the sun be determined, and every few moments a dense cloud would come rolling up from the river, making it darker than before. All day long objects could not be distinguished a block away, and most of the time passengers on one side of an avenue could not see the buildings on the opposite. With vehicles slow driving was generally observed. The streets were not at all thronged, but few carriages other than those actually required for business purposes being out. These moved along at a moderate gait, the drivers keeping a sharp lookout for pedestrians. The street cars commenced running 'wild' in the morning, but so often was it found impossible for two cars to pass each other on a single track that the plan of waiting at the regular switches was adopted. On the river the veil was impenetrable, the wheelsmen of the ferry-boats being at times unable to see a vessel's length. Nevertheless, the four boats kept on the route, but were obliged to move very slowly and continually sound fog signals. Passengers on the boats found themselves slowly drifting through a gray cloud that constantly receded at their advance but followed close in their rear. They also experienced more or less apprehension as to whether they might not meet a boat proceeding in the opposite direction. Soon after dark the fog became less dense, and at 10 o'clock was apparently slowly drifting away."

WOMEN SERVANTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

The following statements are made in a telegram from San Jose, Cal., published in the San Francisco *Chronicle* of the 14th inst.: "The Farmers' Club has received advices from North Carolina to the effect that an immigration from that State to California of young women for household service can be secured by the formation of aid societies, to be composed of families desiring better hired help; the society to advance the passage-money, and be responsible for representations going to induce the immigration. On the other hand, the society is to be secured in the matter of good character and capacity of all women sent out under the arrangement. It appears that a strong disposition for this movement exists in the Carolinas, Missouri, and other States, and only waits a practical business treatment from parties concerned on this coast. The plan, as mooted in the Farmers' Club, looks to securing faithful and honest servant girls, and thus bettering the condition of both hirer and hired—furnishing the former better service, and the latter better wages for equal labor. This matter is in the hands of the Emigration Committee, who, if encouraged by responsible citizens, may be able to work out a grand scheme."

DEATH OF TWO SISTERS.

The Albany *Times* says that Abigail and Alice Mackey, aged respectively twenty-four and twenty, daughters of Alexander Mackey, of Potter's Hollow, Albany County, expired last Thursday afternoon under somewhat remarkable circumstances. The elder of the two had been suffering for some time from the measles, but was supposed to be getting better, when on that day she began to choke, and in a little while expired. Her sister was so much affected by this event that she was taken with a fit, and in two hours after she also died. The mother of the two girls is the daughter of Benjamin Palmer, of Potter's Hollow, and sister of Potter Palmer, of Chicago.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Dr. John J. Crane, of No. 31 West Twenty-first street, was thrown from his carriage yesterday, and sustained a severe injury to his head.

The steam-ship Mosel, which left Bremen on Jan. 10 and Northampton on Jan. 13, reached this port yesterday. Her mail news is later by two days than that already at hand.

Theodore Gans, aged eleven, while playing in front of his residence, No. 66 South Fifth avenue, yesterday morning, was run over by a cart, and had his collar bone fractured.

The annual meeting of the American Evangelical Alliance will be held in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, this evening.

John McGowan, aged seventy-five, was found dead in an out-house, in the rear of his residence, No. 98 Avenue D, on Saturday night, and Coroner Eickhoff was yesterday notified to hold an inquest.

Rev. Henry Powers, whose withdrawal from the pastorate of the Church of the Messiah was announced a few days ago, preached in that church yesterday morning on the lessons of original sin.

The doctors who have attended Mr. E. Delafield Smith, the Corporation Counsel, during his recent indisposition, have recommended him to take a trip to Havana for a few months, to recover his health.

Margaret Stephens, aged fifty-four, of No. 40 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, died yesterday from injuries received by an accidental fall on the sidewalk on the 18th inst. Coroner Eickhoff will hold an inquest.

During an altercation yesterday afternoon, Mary Rath, aged forty, of No. 948 First avenue, was struck on the head with a rolling-pin by Michael O'Brien, a resident of the same house, and received a severe scalp wound.

Capt. Williams, of the Eighth Precinct, with a squad of Police, last night made a raid on the negro gambling den kept by George Brown in the basement of No. 197 Sullivan street. Brown and fourteen other negroes were arrested, and locked up at the Prince Street Police Station.

Francis Herman and John H. Smith were arrested, at 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, by Roundsman Healy, of the Seventh Precinct, who caught them in the act of breaking into the liquor store of Michael Dascher, No. 120 Monroe street. The prisoners were committed for trial.

At noon yesterday, while William Miller, aged fifteen, of No. 2,283 Third avenue, was playing with a loaded pistol, in the yard in the rear of his residence, he accidentally shot himself in the left side. The lad was attended by Police Surgeon Steinert, who pronounced the wound mortal.

A fight occurred at 2 o'clock yesterday morning in the liquor store in Broadway between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, during which Patrick Conlahan, of No. 336 West Thirty-sixth street, was struck on the head by a man named O'Brien, and was severely injured. O'Brien escaped.

The James Degnan annual invitation ball, which is to come off on Tuesday evening, at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, Tammany Hall, promises to be largely attended and prove an agreeable reunion. Quite a number of guests have promised to attend it, and the arrangements are being completed in a manner calculated to render the entertainment very attractive.

BROOKLYN.

While William Fie was at work digging out a cellar at No. 480 Bedford avenue the earth caved in knocking him down and breaking his jaw. He was taken to the City Hospital and cared for.

During the high wind prevailing yesterday morning six frame houses in the course of construction on Sixth avenue, belonging to Thomas McCormach, were blown completely down, and five others adjoining, owned by the same gentleman, were also badly wrecked.

A child named Laurie Petre, of No. 374 Broadway, aged five years, was run over by car No. 112 of the Broadway and East New-York Line last night, and died while being taken to the Eastern District Hospital. Edward Harvey, the driver of the car, was arrested, and the Coroner notified.

Ann McKenna, residing at 194 Church street, was arrested yesterday morning on a warrant issued by Justice Delmar, on complaint of Margaret McKeevar, on the charge of having received and opened a letter directed to complainant, and having abstracted therefrom a $10 bill, which she appropriated to her own use.

Henry Schneider and August Seidler, describing themselves as peddlers, were arrested yesterday morning by Roundsman Whitenow, of the Sixth Precinct, on suspicion of having stolen a set of silver-plated harness, valued at $45, which it was subsequently discovered had been abstracted from the stable of John Jacobs, No. 9 Boerum street, which had been entered during the night.

LONG ISLAND.

William D. Corey has been elected Chief of the Greenport Fire Department, and John L. Terry Assistant.

The Suffolk County Temperance Society will hold a two-days' meeting at Bellport, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 3 and 4.

Following the week of prayer a revival of religion has been in progress throughout the island, and among nearly all the denominations. The accessions to the churches are numbered by hundreds in some localities.

Coroner Henderson, of Jamaica, held an inquest yesterday upon the body of Wm. B. Mott, an old resident of the village, who was found dead in the morning in the kitchen of his residence. He arose before his wife to make the fire, and when she came down stairs she found him dead. Cause—cancer of the stomach.

A bill is being prepared in Flushing Village for presentation to the Legislature providing for the appointment of assessors for that village who shall act independently of the regular Board of Assessors for the township at large. The argument in favor of the movement is that the valuations made by the town board are generally governed by the valuations made throughout the State, and are in most cases much less than the real value of the property, which should be the legal basis of the assessments.

STATEN ISLAND.

Capt. Holbrook, who recently attempted suicide, is now, the doctors say, entirely out of danger.

The annual convention of Irish societies of Richmond County assembled last evening at Duffey's Hall at Tompkinsville, to make arrangements for their grand annual parade on St. Patrick's Day.

An injunction has been granted against the sale of the street lamps in the Town of Southfield, advertised by the Sheriff to satisfy a judgment of John Flanigan against the village of Edgewater in the sum of $687.

NEW-JERSEY.

The annual meeting of the State Temperance Alliance will be held on Thursday next in the Greene Street M. E. Church, Trenton.

Henry Klein was arraigned in the First District Police Court, Jersey City, yesterday morning, on a charge of peddling without a license, and fined $50.

The Finance Committee of the Newark Common Council have concluded their investigations into the accounts of the city officials, and will make their final report to the Council at their next regular meeting.

While riding in a Third avenue car, in New-York on Saturday, Major Edgar, of Jersey City, had a wallet containing a small sum of money and a quantity of valuable papers stolen from his pocket.

The Newark liquor-dealers have issued an address to the citizens of Newark, protesting against the enforcement of the Sunday Liquor ordinance. They have formed an organization the purpose of which is to secure a modification of the ordinance.

Thomas and George Fulton, aged respectively seventeen and fifteen years, were arrested, Saturday night, on suspicion of having broken open and robbed McInnis' liquor-store, in Jersey City, on several different occasions. The elder of the boys was employed in the saloon as bartender. The prisoners were held for examination.

On Saturday evening, while James R. Whyte, the proprietor of a kindling-wood factory in Jersey City, was paying off his hands in the office, a pocket-book containing $50 in bills and several checks was stolen from his pocket. Suspicion fell on James Mulligan and John Evans, two boys who worked in the factory, and they were subsequently arrested by detective Howard at the Bowery Theatre in New-York, and $36 of the money recovered. They were committed to the county jail to await trial.

THE GIFT NOT DESIRED.

Referring to a telegraphic report that the New-York Commissioners of Emigration contemplated "paying the fares of a large number of idle able-bodied emigrants to portions of the South where working men are scarce," the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Sentinel* says: "The Southern States need immigrants, especially South Carolina and Georgia, but it is of the utmost importance that they get the right kind of laborers, and we confess that this contemplated generosity of the New-York Commissioners looks decidedly fishy. It is very well known that the South has heretofore been unable to obtain many of the desirable class of foreign immigrants because of the superior advantages which the Western and North-western States have to offer them. [illegible] these fertile land upon which to settle or found colonies, and carry them where they may have the society and companionship of their own people. The South is unable to do these things, and can only hope for immigration after the West has become settled, or by means of direct trade through some Southern port. We are, therefore, afraid that the generous offer of the New-York Commissioners means that a swarm of lazy and worthless lazzaroni, which the West refuses to be burdened with, is to be turned loose upon us. We don't care for this kind of immigration, nor for this class of immigrants, and, if our conjecture be correct, we hope the New-Yorkers will keep their 'idle and able-bodied men' to themselves."

ASKING TO COME IN.

The Legislature of New-Mexico, at its late session, adopted a memorial requesting Congress to pass an enabling act authorizing the people of New-Mexico to form a State Government and enter the Union. Of the present condition of the Territory a correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, who strongly favors its admission, writes as follows from Santa Fé, under date of Jan. 12: "This beautiful country, situated in the very centre of the American continent and surrounded by lofty ranges of the Rocky Mountains, contains innumerable and inexhaustible resources of mineral, agricultural, and pastoral wealth, and presents a most inviting field to capital, enterprise, and intelligent industry. With an area of about 400 miles square, and a soil grateful to the kindly touch of the husbandman, yielding in lavish abundance all the varieties of grain, vegetables, and fruit known to the American cultivator; a health-giving climate and bright skies that famed Italia might envy, she is far superior to all her sister Territories, and equal to any State in the Union—possessing eminently those seductive realities that invite and retain immigration. The increase of population since the treaty of 1848 is proof of the charms of her soil and climate. In 1848 her population was scarcely 50,000, including the whole of Arizona and at least half of Colorado. In 1870 her population was 92,000, after having given to Arizona more than 10,000 and to Colorado more than 15,000, when those Territories were organized. The increase within the last three years is not less than 20,000; the sum of which makes a total of 137,000, being an increase in twenty-five years of 87,000, which gives a per cent. of increase equal to that of any State or Territory, except perhaps Illinois and Iowa. And now in 1874 we have a population of not less than 112,000."

LETTER FROM DANIEL WEBSTER.

A letter from Daniel Webster, of which the following is a copy, written to Rev. Abijah Blanchard, of Erie County, this State, has been presented to the State Library of Michigan by a daughter of Mr. Blanchard:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16, 1850.

REV. & DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the twenty third of July has been lying many days on my table. I cheerfully recognize your claim of kindred, as we were educated at the same college and natives of the State. Nothing is indifferent to me which is connected, either with the State of New Hampshire, or with Dartmouth College. That you were cotemporary at college, with my brother, excites another strong emotion.

You speak very properly, My Dear Sir, of the claims of science, & religion, on the minds of sober intelligent men. But undoubtedly a religious feeling, & religious convictions are the things, which direct science to its best uses. Knowledge should be baptized into Christianity, & the more we learn, & the more we know, the more deeply ought we to feel the truth of that more important declaration, that the fear of God is the beginning of wisdom.

I shall see Dr. Smith, or hear from him, with great pleasure. I wish well to your Institution, & if I were among the rich in this world's goods, would gladly give it something more valuable than good wishes.

I am, Dr Sir, with respect yr friend and ob. servt.,
DANL WEBSTER.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 24.—Printing Cloths market weak at close. Sales of the week, 185,000 pieces, including 5,000 sixty-four squares Extra at 6c., 90 days; 35,000 do. at 6c., 90 days, interest after 30 days; 110,000 do., made and to be made, at 6c., 60 days; 10,000 pieces standard sixty-four, at 5¾c., 30 days; 12,000 do. do., at 5⅞c., 30 days.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship General Barnes, from Savannah.—Mrs. B. T. Lathrop and 3 children, Mrs. Shears, G. Schoenemann, H. Coburn, W. P. Horton, J. L. Remington, S. K. Remington, W. B. Cook, Otis Cary, A. Miller, H. C. Leland, and 6 in steerage.

In steam-ship Mosel, from Bremen.—Mr. Von Lubmann, Mrs. F. Barelhere and child, S. Stubbard, A. Bregeling, G. Tratteur, Wm. Jose and family, H. Jungmann, Mrs. Rachel Munn, Solomon Hoapf, Mrs. Anna Korn.

In steam-ship Herder, from Hamburg.—Louis Friese, Theo. Kirnberger, Francois Liphurd, Eugenie Liphurd, Marie Lefranc.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:15 | Sun sets......5:11 | Moon sets...2:04
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...2:01 | Gov. Island...2:50 | Hell Gate....4:12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Jan. 25.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Herder, (Ger., new,) Fischer, Hamburg Jan. 8, with mdse. and 5 cabin and 40 steerage passengers to Knauth, Hachod & Kuhne. Has had strong W. and N. W. gales to the Banks; Jan. 22, lat. 42 36, lon. 60 40, passed a Guion steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Mosel, (Ger.,) Ludewigs, Bremen Jan. 10 and Southampton 13th, with mdse. and 15 cabin and 74 steerage passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had strong gales from S. W. to N. W. to the Banks; Jan. 21 encountered a hurricane from N. N. E., with tremendous sea, lasting 16 hours; had moderate weather from the Banks to Fire Island, where had a fresh gale from W. by N.

Steam ship Anglia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow, Jan. 10 and Moville, 11th, with mdse. and 56 passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Gen. Barnes, Cheeseman, Savannah, Jan. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, Jan. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship company.

Steam-ship Mediator, Smith, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Johnson, Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship Richmond, Lawrence, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Vindicator, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Taunton, (of Newcastle,) Chalmers, Amoy, Sept. 4, with teas, &c., to Barclay & Livingston. Is anchored off the Highlands.

Brig Belle of Devon, (of Plymouth, Eng.,) Bloom, Santos 56 ds. via St. Thomas 17 ds., with coffee to order. Vessel to Geo. F. Bully. Has had fine weather on the passage.

WIND—Sundown, fresh, N. W., clear.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 25.—Arr. steamers Josephine Thomson, from New-York, and Wm. Whildin, from Philadelphia; barks Sedmi Dubrovacki, from Plymouth, and Amazon, from Rio; brig S. V. Merrick, from Matanzas.

Below, bark Elverton, from Matanzas.

Bark Heroine, from Havana Dec. 21, for Baltimore, with sugar, has not since been heard from.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—Arr. steamer Seminole, from Savannah.

Below, schr. Huntress, Capt. Roberts, from Vinal Haven, with a cargo of granite. While coming up the harbor the Huntress struck on the Ram Head at 2 o'clock Sunday morning, and to prevent the vessel from sinking, she was run ashore in Black Rock Channel. The tide ebbs and flows in her at high water. The crew are safe. The Captain has telegraphed to the owners for instructions.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 25.—Arr., steamer South Carolina, from New-York; schr. A. G. Bentley, from New-York.

Sld., bark Carmel, for Liverpool; brig W. H. Parks, for Cardenas; schrs. D. R. Beckford, for Jacksonville; Rhoda B. Taylor, for Musquito Inlet; Susan Harker, for Darien, Ga.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 25.—Arr. brig Slyboots, from Rio, for orders.

Sld.—Bark Sampo, for Baltimore.

Passed out, steamer Bolivar, from Norfolk for Liverpool; brig Samuel Welsh, from Baltimore for Porto Rico.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 25.—Arr. at the Passes, Steamers George Cromwell, from New-Orleans, and Liberty, from Baltimore; bark Anna, from Bristol.

No departures.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 25.—Arr. ship Lille Soulard, from Antwerp: Barks Wallace, from Bordeaux; Brimiga, from Havre; Arbitrator, from Liverpool; Elisa Everett, from Dublin.

The schooner Constitution is at Tybee, wind-bound.

Sld. ships Southern Rights, for Liverpool; Sunbeam, for Doboy; barks Jupiter, for Galveston; W. S. Thompson, for New-York; Tuisk, for Bremen; Kafferland, for Liverpool; Teresa, for Barcelona; Emily Lowther, for Doboy; brigs Joven and Dolores, for Barcelona; schrs. Effie J. Simmons, for Bath; W. G. Mosel, for Jacksonville; Adair, for St. Johns; Letty Wells, for Boston; Thomas Fish, G. M. Brainard, Laura C. Bridgeman, A. G. Buckley, for Darien; T. H. White, for Satilla River; brig J. R. E., for Digby.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 25.—The North German Lloyd's steamer Hanover, from New-Orleans Jan. 4 for Bremen, arr. to-day.

Exclusively
SOLID SILVER
AND
Fine Plated Ware.
Gorham Manuf'g Co.
BOND ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

KNABE
GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS.
NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH AV.
WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New-York.

NOVELTY CARRIAGE.—[illegible]